

## Beirut Peace Force Is Attacked Again; Italian Wounded

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatchers

BEIRUT — Italian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon were fired upon Thursday, and one Italian soldier was wounded slightly.

The incidents took place as the Pentagon made public an unusual letter sent Monday by General Robert H. Barrow, the U.S. Marine Corps commander, to Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger demanding "firm and strong action" to stop what he called incidents "orchestrated and executed" by Israeli troops to harass U.S. troops on peacekeeping duty.

The recurring violence in Beirut

Reagan bows to press on with the talks on Lebanon. Page 2.

has deepened concern that the multinational force, which came to Lebanon six months ago to help the Lebanese Army establish law and order, may now be a target of a systematic campaign to undermine its presence.

Nine Italian soldiers and five American marines were injured in three separate attacks Wednesday and Thursday in Beirut's southern suburbs, near the international airport.

Shortly before dawn Thursday, an Italian jeep was fired upon at close range by unidentified occupants of a minibus, a spokesman for the Italian contingent said.

Three gunmen jumped out of the vehicle and escaped on foot when Italian soldiers who returned fire, the spokesman said. Three more times in the next half-hour, he added, gunmen opened fire with machine guns or light arms in the same area.

A liaison committee of Lebanese officials and U.S., British, French and Italian representatives met Thursday to discuss what the state-controlled Beirut radio described as "the campaign of harassment" against the multinational force and the motives behind it.

General Barrow's two-page letter followed a weekend incident in which a U.S. Marine jeep and Israeli troops had what was described by one Pentagon official as a "pushing and shoving" episode in East Beirut.

The incident was the first of its kind since officers from Israel and the peacekeeping force agreed on territorial arrangements designed

to prevent any recurrence of past clashes.

No U.S. marines or members of the Israeli armed forces have been harmed in any of these confrontations.

In his letter, General Barrow said he was impelled to "register my deep concern over the two unprovoked incidents in Beirut over this past weekend involving marines of the multinational force and members of the Israeli Defense Forces."

Pentagon officials, who asked not to be identified, said there had been one incident Saturday, but it had involved two separate arguments when a Marine patrol entered a disputed area under Israeli control and then left the area.

"I can no longer remain silent on this continual problem of provocation from the IDF," General Barrow wrote Mr. Weinberger, referring to the Israeli forces.

The general said he had also received information concerning "serious harassing incidents" by Israeli forces of U.S. officers attached to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization.

"These particular incidents," he wrote, "involved U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Army officers in life-threatening situations, replete with verbal degradation of the officers' their uniform and country. Unfortunately, and of greater concern to me, incidents of this nature are the rule rather than the exception."

Meanwhile, the Knight-Ridder Newspapers said in a dispatch from Washington that a classified Defense Department document detailed three incidents involving Israeli troops.

In one, an Israeli tank was said to have opened fire with a 50-caliber machine gun on a road in front of an American patrol. In another, Israeli reportedly pointed their rifles at a Marine captain and threatened to kill him if he moved any closer. In the third, a UN observation team officer was said to have been "threatened with loaded and pointed weapons."

Told of the report, an Israeli security source in Tel Aviv said the Israelis had not threatened the Marines. The source, who asked that he not be identified, said there were "no cases of anything being said to insult the marines, the United States, the officers of the Marines."

The

Italians have rejected the



An Italian soldier from the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut surveying a van used by unknown assailants to fire on an Italian patrol just before dawn Thursday. The Italians returned fire but the gunmen escaped.

## U.S. Officials Are Said to Prepare Arms-Control Options for Reagan

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say that four possible arms control positions are being prepared for President Ronald Reagan and should be ready for his review in about a week.

The work is in response to increasing pressure on Mr. Reagan, in Europe and in the United States, to make a new proposal at the deadlocked arms talks in Geneva — even if there is no sign from the Russians that they are willing to compromise.

While cautioning that other options may also emerge, administration sources said that the following were the broad alternatives under study:

a. To stand pat, sticking with Mr. Reagan's "zero option" proposed in November 1981. Under the plan, the United States would forgo the scheduled deployment in Europe of 572 new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, beginning in December, if the Soviet Union agreed to dismantle its existing intermediate-range missiles.

b. Build up, build down. Under this plan, the United States would begin to field its new missiles and the Soviet Union to dismantle its missiles until they were roughly equal. Then both sides would start to reduce their forces.

plan. But some officials think that if Mr. Reagan stands by it the Soviet Union will be led to bargain more readily as the date for deployment of the missiles draws near.

c. A more comprehensive interim plan, involving limits not just on SS-20s but also on other Soviet medium-range missiles and aircraft on both sides capable of carrying atomic bombs.

d. To have each side limit itself to 100 missile launchers and 300 missile warheads, or some variation, with no restrictions on the types of missiles involved.

The United States could thus deploy some Pershing and some cruise missiles. The Russians would have to reduce their current force of 351 mobile SS-20 missiles, each of which carries three atomic warheads.

This proposal would be put forward as a first step toward the zero goal and mean at least some reduction of forces on both sides. It also would be of political help to allied leaders, who continue to face considerable public opposition to deployment of the U.S. missiles.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Although many White House and State Department officials think Mr. Reagan will approve a new proposal, they said it was not certain that he would. Earlier this week, high-level sources said, the president told aides he was interested in exploring an interim proposal, but he stopped short of saying he had decided to act.

And some in the administration want Mr. Reagan to hold fast. A senior Pentagon official, speaking Wednesday on the condition that he not be identified, made it clear that the Defense Department did not favor interim proposals.

The official said of the Russians that "there is not going to be any serious proposal until deployment starts" and that "they will know then that their plan to block deployment" of the U.S. missiles "has failed." He said he would be "very reluctant" to move away from the

interim solution.

White favoring a complete ban on medium-range, land-based missiles, as proposed in President Ronald Reagan's zero-option plan and rejected by the Soviet Union.

The Europeans assert that an interim solution should be sought.

## Allies Expected To Press U.S. on Arms Initiative

Reuters

BRUSSELS — U.S. allies, believing that the time is ripe for a new initiative in the deadlocked negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles, will press Washington on Friday to offer compromise proposals, NATO diplomats said.

Although the deployment of new U.S. weapons will spur the Soviet Union to make arms control agreements.

He said the truth was that U.S. pressures of that kind would only force the Kremlin into "developing new missiles of our own," however reluctantly.

A Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's consultative group on arms control will give West European governments a last chance to make their views heard collectively before the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva adjourn March 29.

The debate on whether the United States should make the next move is taking place inside the Reagan administration, as well as between the United States and its allies, diplomats said. The Geneva negotiations are expected to resume after about two months.

While favoring a complete ban on medium-range, land-based missiles, as proposed in President Ronald Reagan's zero-option plan and rejected by the Soviet Union.

The Europeans assert that an interim solution should be sought.

## Soviet Spacecraft May Have Been Atomic Weapon, U.S. Sources Say

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Soviet spacecraft that splashed down in the Indian Ocean after less than 12 hours in orbit may have been a space-borne atomic weapon built to attack aircraft carrier task forces in the Indian Ocean, according to some sources in U.S. space intelligence.

Their conclusion is based on knowledge of earlier Soviet tests and on the formation of ships sent to recover the test vehicle. However, other sources feel it could have been a craft similar to the U.S. space shuttle.

The North American Air Defense Command said Wednesday that the Soviet craft had been launched from Kapustin Yar on the Volga River late Tuesday and splashed down early Wednesday about 360 miles south of the Australian-owned Cocos Islands. They are about 500 miles southwest of Jakarta and 2,900 miles west of Darwin in northern Australia.

The Australian Defense Department said the spaceship was recovered by seven Soviet naval vessels that had been in the area for the last two weeks. The Australian Navy had kept a close watch on them with an oceanographic ship and Orion surveillance aircraft.

The Soviet task force was reported to be made up of three space vehicle recovery vessels, a support ship, a space tracking ship, a Kursk-class guided missile cruiser and a Kashin-class guided missile destroyer.

That is almost identical to one the Russians used last June to recover a spacecraft identified simply as Cosmos 1374, which flew one orbit around the Earth before splashing down in the same region of the Indian Ocean.

U.S. space intelligence sources have said that Cosmos 1374 weighed about a ton and had no wings, but had a triple tail to stabilize its return to Earth.

Some sources said that Cosmos 1374 was a test of a smaller version of the U.S. space shuttle and had

no military applications, but others argued that it is a space-borne nuclear weapon system targeted on the Indian Ocean.

Those who argue that it is a shuttle test point out that the Soviet Union has signed the treaty banning nuclear weapons from space.

Those who contend that it could be a weapon test point to the fact that the spacecraft was launched from Kapustin Yar, where nearly all Soviet military missile flights originate.

A launch from Kapustin Yar, the Russians used last June to recover a spacecraft identified simply as Cosmos 1374, which flew one orbit around the Earth before splashing down in the same region of the Indian Ocean.

The United States uses the British-owned island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean to store supplies for its Rapid Deployment Force in the Gulf in the event of war there. The U.S. and British navies are also more active in the Indian Ocean than they have been in the past.

## U.S. House Delays Vote On Freeze

By Robert C. Toth

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives has unexpectedly postponed a vote on a nuclear-freeze resolution even though supporters had defeated three attempts to weaken or kill the measure.

The largely Democratic majority supporting the resolution agreed to the delay late Wednesday night, yielding to determined opponents who threatened to carry the debate well into Thursday morning.

Calls for resuming the debate later Thursday conflicted with plans many representatives had made for St. Patrick's Day, and Congress will be in recess Friday.

[The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, said final action on the bill will be scheduled after Congress returns in April from its Easter recess. The Associated Press reported Thursday from Washington. He predicted that it would win easily, the AP said.]

Freeze supporters had grown stronger as the debate passed its 13-hour mark on Wednesday.

Republicans, however, indicated they intended to debate almost two dozen amendments still pending, with roll-call votes on each. They successfully opposed attempts to curtail debate on the resolution, which the administration has strongly opposed.

A motion by Representative Clement J. Zablocki, a Wisconsin Democrat who is the chief sponsor of the resolution, to limit debate to less than an hour was defeated 209-199.

While weariness was an obvious factor, the agreement to recess will permit more time to be devoted to an issue that many called the most critical to come before the House this session.

The resolution, which would have no enforcement power behind it, calls for "a mutual and verifiable freeze on all reductions in nuclear weapons." The administration has charged that the measure would freeze the United States in an inferior position and undermine its negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce arms on both sides.



Michael Flannery, grand marshal of the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York and an Irish Republican Army supporter, was escorted by police during the procession Thursday.

## INSIDE

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WEEKEND

■ The two pianist Labéque sisters recorded "Rhapsody in Blue" in 1980; they have gone from being merely respected to glittering.

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## To Third World Visitors, Rural Arkansas Looks Familiar

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

MADISON, Arkansas — Evaristo Matsuwa, 36, leads a rural development project for 25 villages in one of the poorest areas of his country, Zimbabwe.

Willard Whitaker, 70, is the mayor of the poor, predominantly black town of Madison, population 2,500, in the Arkansas Delta, one of the state's most backward areas.

But the two men found much common ground as they shared breakfast Tuesday at the mayor's clapboard home and toured housing and other development projects that Mr. Whitaker has initiated.

Their experience was repeated throughout Arkansas as 21 community leaders from Asia, Africa and Latin America and 15 from the United States fanned out for a two-day tour of grass-roots development projects here.

The tours were part of an unusual assembly, the first international gathering in this part of the world of grass-roots organizers and community development leaders, according to Mary E. King, former deputy director of the ACTION volunteer-service programs in the Carter administration. She is one of the conference's organizers.

"Arkansas is a poor state with many of the problems and characteristics that one associates with Third World countries," said Thomas C. McRae, president of the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation, a key sponsor of the Arkansas part of the trip.

Arkansas, like many of the poorest nations, exports a few basic agricultural commodities — rice, soybeans, cotton and chickens — at relatively low prices and imports higher-priced necessities and manufactured goods. Arkansas, for example, spends more money each year on gasoline for their automobiles than the entire agricultural sector of the state grosses in a year.

Arkansas and the nonindustrialized nations tend to

export their best minds. State officials estimate that a third to a half of the college graduates whose educations are subsidized by the taxpayer leave for places where job opportunities and pay are better. Only 6 percent of those over 25 have a college degree, the lowest percentage in the nation.

Arkansas is also among the nation's most rural states. More than half of the population live in towns with fewer than 2,500 people. The state ranks 49th in personal income; only Alabama has a lower state tax.

Clarence Wright, executive director of the Save the Children organization's Arkansas Delta Project — a broad development effort — says that the situation is far worse in the Delta, the 12 counties in eastern Arkansas bordering the Mississippi River.

Through the establishment of farm cooperatives,

marketing associations and mortgage-lending programs, his group is attempting to shore up the black community's crumbling agricultural foundation, Mr. Wright said.

From 1968 to 1980, the number of black farmers in the Delta decreased to 652 from 1,819; blacks lost 12,000 acres (about 4,860 hectares) of land, while more than 70,000 acres of new land in the area was cultivated. The deprivation and dilapidation are most

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# Reagan Pledges 'No Reverse' of Lebanon Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan has told a high-level Lebanese delegation that he will not turn back from his goal of bringing about the withdrawal of all Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon.

Former Prime Minister Saeb Salam of Lebanon, after presenting Mr. Reagan with a personal message from President Anwar Gemayel, said Mr. Reagan had told him several times that "I have no reverse gear" in his determination to restore Lebanese control over the entire country and to end the military presence of Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan's remarks were confirmed by a senior administration official who said the president was

taking a personal interest in the negotiations and was insistent on securing all Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces out of Lebanon.

The official, reflecting the new mood of optimism in Washington after five days of intensive talks with Israeli and Lebanese delegations, said the U.S. special envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, were returning to the Middle East this weekend with instructions to "wrap up" the negotiations on Israeli troop withdrawal.

Although the official said again that there had been no "breakthrough" in the talks, he said there was a "changed situation" enhancing the chances for an accord to end the 10 weeks of inconclusive negotiations on the terms for Israel's withdrawal.

Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper, he said, "are going to move back into a negotiating atmosphere that I

think has been positively altered by these meetings."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel returned to Israel Wednesday after the talks in Washington, asserting that he was convinced that "we are nearer to a solution" because of new U.S. ideas that were conveyed to him and Foreign Minister Elias Salem of Lebanon this week.

Mr. Salam said that in his meeting with Mr. Reagan, he conveyed Lebanon's regret over the grenade explosion Wednesday in which five U.S. Marines in the multinational peacekeeping force were injured by shrapnel.

The senior official said that "from the beginning of the deployment, no one excluded the possibility of unfortunate isolated incidents."

"That's what you have," he said. "We don't expect there to be much

of this if you can get the foreign forces out by the United States."

The official said he did not know who was responsible for the attack, speculating that Iranians or some "quint" Lebanese might have been the culprits.

While declining to go into details on the new U.S. ideas, the administration official indicated that they were based on the premise that Israel would drop its insistence on retaining some kind of residual military force in southern Lebanon.

The Israelis had said they needed to man observation posts and carry out patrols to ensure there was no guerrilla infiltration, since they did not believe the Lebanese could do it themselves.

The senior official said that "the United States, administration officials said, was ready to increase military and economic aid to Lebanon to help in reconstruction."

Among the forms this could take, they said, would be the release of the F-16 fighters whose shipment had been delayed since

after special-duty training by the United States.

In addition, the U.S., French, Italian and British force would be deployed further north to cut off infiltration routes to the south. The United Nations force in Lebanon would be assigned to security duty near Palestinian refugee camps.

The senior official said that the United States, after studying the likely security situation in southern Lebanon after a troop withdrawal, was convinced that the Lebanese themselves were capable of guarding the frontier.

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last summer's Israeli invasion of Lebanon and going along with Israeli requests for the transfer of technology for use in Israeli-made military equipment.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Red Guard Leaders Are Sentenced

**PEKING (LAT)** — Three of the Cultural Revolution's earliest Red Guard leaders have been sentenced to prison terms of 15 to 17 years according to the New China News Agency.

Seventeen-year sentences were given to Nie Yuanzhi, 62, a former philosophy teacher and Communist Party official at Peking University who wrote the radicals' first wall poster, and Kuai Dafu, 37, an engineering student, who put a red arm band on Mao, symbolically recruiting him into the Red Guards. They were sentenced for attempting to overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship.

Han Ajing, 37, was sentenced to 15 years for counterrevolutionary agitation, inflicting injury and wrongfully persecuting others. The three have been in detention for about 10 years but were not formally indicted until late last year. Their time in custody will be deducted from their prison sentences, the report said.

### U.S. Senate Approves Jobs Bill

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The Senate approved on Thursday a \$3.1-billion anti-recession jobs bill after backers of a effort to replace it with a holding tax on interest and dividends abandoned their long-standing effort to attach their amendment to the legislation.

The measure, approved by the Senate 82-16, is designed to create jobs by channelling money into existing government programs and providing food and shelter for needy families. A conference committee will now have to reconcile differences between the Senate bill and a \$4.9-billion version approved by the House.

As part of the compromise that broke the impasse, Senate leaders promised a vote on the withholding amendment as part of separate legislation that the Senate will debate April 15.

### 2 London Policemen Facing Trial

**LONDON (AP)** — Two London detectives were ordered Thursday to stand trial for attempted murder in the shooting in January of a television film editor who was mistaken for an escaped convict.

Detective Constables John Jardine and Peter Finch, both 37, were released on bail for trial at a later date. They are accused of attempted murder and wounding of Stephen Waldorf, 26, with intent to cause him "grievous bodily harm." The policemen did not have to enter a plea at the hearing.

The charges arose out of the shooting of Mr. Waldorf on Jan. 14 on a London street. Police officers searching for David Martin, an escaped犯人, opened fire on Mr. Waldorf's car, hitting him in the head, lungs, liver and arm. Witnesses said one officer pistol-whipped Mr. Waldorf as he lay in a pool of blood. Mr. Waldorf was hospitalized and recovered. Mr. Martin was captured Jan. 28.

### Doctor Is Indicted in French Case

**PARIS (Reuters)** — Dr. Solange Troisier, who headed France's prison hospital service, has been charged with issuing false medical certificates that allowed the release of drug-ring leaders from jail on health grounds, judicial sources said Thursday.

Dr. Troisier, 63, a former Gaullist member of Parliament, was indicted Wednesday in Marseilles. Charged earlier in the investigation were Dr. Alain Colombe, former head of medical services at Baumettes, and Drs. Bernard Mariotti and Raymond Mazzaud, who worked with the prison.

The accusations stem from the case of Robert Kechichian, who was released from Baumettes in 1981, alleged to be suffering from a serious cancer, while awaiting trial on drug charges. He disappeared and was sentenced in absentia to 18 years' imprisonment. A Marseilles judge, Pierre Michel, who reluctantly signed Mr. Kechichian's release after warning that he would escape, was murdered three months later. Police believe his killing was linked with his investigation into drug trafficking.

### Solange Troisier

**2 Abducted Zimbabweans Freed**

**HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI)** — Two black farm workers abducted Wednesday have been released with a ransom note demanding the release of seven supporters of Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwean opposition leader, official sources said Thursday.

The note also said that six tourists abducted by dissidents last July 23 — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were still alive. The tourists have not been heard from since their capture.

But, it added, the six and Dyer Smith, a farmer who was abducted near Bulawayo with the two blacks, would be killed if the ransom demands were not met by the end of the month. The Nkomo supporters are being tried on charges of high treason and stockpiling arms. Mr. Nkomo fled Zimbabwe for London this month.

### For the Record

**PARIS (UPI)** — Negotiators from the United States and Angola have ended three days of talks here on U.S. recognition of Angola and a peaceful settlement of the conflict in South-West Africa (Namibia), diplomatic sources said Thursday. No comment on the talks was offered by either side.

**UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP)** — Chad, in a letter issued Thursday, asked for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council on its complaint of aggression and occupation by Libya.

**LONDON (AP)** — Police explosive experts defused Thursday a letter bomb addressed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. It was the third such device mailed to her this week. In Buenos Aires, the April 2 Commando, which wants Britain to return the Falkland Islands to Argentina, said it had sent the device. A group calling itself the Scottish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility for a letter bomb found Tuesday.

**PRAGUE (AP)** — Czechoslovakia granted diplomatic mission status Thursday to the Palestine Liberation Organization bureau in Prague, the state-run CTK news agency reported.

### Aides Are Said to Prepare Arms Options for Reagan

(Continued from Page 1) zero option, but that the new missile could be withdrawn after deployment begins "if we get a zero agreement."

There are problems with each of the alternatives under study.

Standing pat means rejecting the clear public recommendations of the leaders of West Germany and Italy, plus the known desires of Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium — the five countries that are scheduled to receive the U.S. missiles.

Administration officials are known to feel that the public positions of the allies may have undercut the U.S. bargaining position.

The allies and such Washington figures as Senator Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, have argued, essentially, that the West has nothing to lose by making an interim proposal. If the Russians turn it down, the reasoning goes, Moscow will have to take the blame for lack of progress in the Geneva talks.

The proposal to limit deployment to 100 missiles on each side, because it would leave the United States free to deploy the Pershing II, administration officials said, is to be suspended to request the re-evaluation of the plan.

Another factor pointing toward the likelihood of some new U.S. move is that the chief U.S. negotiator at the talks, Paul H. Nitze, is almost certain to be rejected by Moscow. Pershings could reach Soviet soil within 10 minutes of

## Begin Gets U.S. Plan For Lebanon Security

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Thursday was handed detailed, written proposals by the United States for security arrangements in southern Lebanon as part of an agreement for an Israeli troop withdrawal.

Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis of the United States gave the proposals to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Thursday morning.

Mr. Shamir later briefed Mr. Begin on the ideas and on his round of talks in Washington with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other officials that produced the latest U.S. initiative to break the negotiating deadlock.

The Israeli cabinet may react to the U.S. proposals as early as its next meeting on Sunday. Israeli officials were cautious in discussing the proposals, but there was no expectation that Israel would accept them without seeking additional concessions.

Asked during a television interview Wednesday night whether Isra-

ael had given up its demand for the establishment of five Israeli-manned outposts in southern Lebanon after its other troops had withdrawn, Mr. Shamir said: "We have not given up anything. We presented our positions and American proposals were made to us, which are still unsatisfactory."

The key issue in the deadlock over the security arrangements is whether Israeli combat forces will play a role in policing a "security zone" 25 to 30 miles (40 to 48 kilometers) wide in southern Lebanon that Israel is demanding be established.

### Lebanon Reported Satisfied

Lebanese officials were quoted Thursday as saying they were satisfied with the still-unpublished U.S. proposals aimed at spurring the stalled withdrawal talks. Reuters reported from Beirut.

The Beirut radio quoted a senior government source as saying the proposals were considered acceptable to Lebanon. He added that Lebanese officials still in Washington had indicated optimism in the Middle East with West German leaders before flying to London.

## Kohl, Free Democrats Reach Budget Accord

Reuters

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the Free Democratic Party, one of his two coalition partners, reached their first political agreement Thursday as a dispute continued over the cabinet ambitions of Franz Josef Strauss, the right-wing leader.

Heiner Geissler, general secretary of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said his party and the Free Democrats had agreed on outlines of a 1984 budget with substantial savings to be made by reducing public spending.

He did not specify where savings would be made but said they would amount to about seven billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) and that there would be no tax increases.

Mr. Geissler evaded questions about Mr. Strauss's demands for a senior cabinet post, publicly proclaimed Wednesday by his Christian Social Union, the Christian Democratic Bavarian sister party and the third member of the coalition.

Conservative newspapers speculated that Mr. Kohl had offered

Mr. Strauss the Defense Ministry,

with extra responsibility for arms control and intelligence services, during a lengthy private meeting.

Mr. Kohl said only that he had made an unspecified offer to the Bavarian premier and that they would meet again Saturday to discuss it.

Christian Democratic sources said Mr. Kohl intended to keep Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, as foreign minister despite pressure from Mr. Strauss that he be given that post.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, a Christian Democrat, and Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff of the Free Democratic Party would also keep their posts, the sources said.

Political analysts said Mr. Strauss, who was defense minister from 1956 until 1962, was unlikely to accept that ministry again and seemed to be playing instead for more policy control for his party.

While there are few major obstacles on economic policy, the parties differ widely on both social and foreign affairs, where Mr. Strauss

aimed to restrict budget growth to a nominal 2-percent next

year by making savings of up to 10 billion Deutsche marks and holding the federal deficit under 40 billion Deutsche marks, they said.

They said Josef Eril, a Free Democratic and veteran agriculture minister, the longest-serving cabinet minister holding his post since 1969, would not be reappointed.

Mr. Genscher has indicated he would reject such demands.

His party will also be seeking to thwart conservative plans for tougher laws on demonstrations, political radicals in the public service, immigrants and abortion.

But with a poor general election showing and defeats in five of the last six regional polls, the Free Democrats' weight in the coalition is being increasingly challenged by the northeastern state, a government spokesman said Thursday.

Keshab Saikia, the chief minister's 18-year-old nephew, and Lutfur Rahman, an unsuccessful candidate for a local assembly seat, were killed Wednesday in separate incidents. More than 4,000 people have been killed in the recent violence, awaiting an overall improvement of relations.

The decision to import large quantities of Chinese textile products

appears to be pressing his policies.

Edmund Stoiber, general secretary of the Christian Social Union, said Wednesday night that the conservatives would demand tougher terms in relations with Eastern Europe, "a more realistic Middle East policy" and more loyalty to the West from Third World nations receiving aid from Bonn.

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# Salvador Aid Faces Trouble

**Shultz Rewards Policy Amid Criticism in Congress**

By Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — In the face of strong congressional criticism, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has recast the language describing the administration's policy on El Salvador to emphasize economic, social and political programs accompanying the planned large-scale increase in U.S. military aid.

Mr. Shultz's testimony Wednesday before a key House Appropriations subcommittee was welcomed by several lawmakers as an important rhetorical shift for the administration. However, some asked for evidence that U.S. policies actually were changing.

Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat who is subcommittee chairman and who has been demanding a shift in emphasis, called Mr. Shultz's testimony "a sea change in attitudes."

Representative Long said he continued to insist on a detailed administration plan to back up the generalities before casting his vote on President Ronald Reagan's proposal to divert \$60 million from existing programs for Central America to provide additional military aid to El Salvador.

The \$60 million would become part of the \$110 million in additional military aid that Mr. Reagan recently requested for El Salvador for fiscal 1983.

Both the Senate and House appropriations subcommittees on foreign operations have until next Thursday to consider the administration's re-allocation plan.

Under tradition and practice, the administration cannot proceed if one of the subcommittees objects. In addition, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has claimed the right to vote on the transfer.

From questions asked and announcements made by lawmakers, the administration's request appeared to be in trouble in both the Senate and House subcommittees.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Dem-

ocrat of Hawaii and an influential member of the Senate panel, provided further details of his opposition to the \$60-million transfer.

Senator Inouye said that to win his support the administration must immediately agree to reduce the transfer to \$50 million, formally agree to limit the number of U.S. military trainers and advisers in El Salvador to 55, and undertake negotiations with all parties in El Salvador, including the guerrillas, through a U.S.-Mexico-Venezuela initiative.

In exchanges with Mr. Shultz, senior members of the House subcommittee expressed strong concern about the course of the war, the capacity of the Salvadoran military, the political gulf between the warring parties and human rights conditions in El Salvador.

Mr. Shultz said the judicial process in El Salvador was "a weak link" and that cases involving the killing of U.S. citizens, including the killing of four American churchwomen, "are deeply troubling to me."

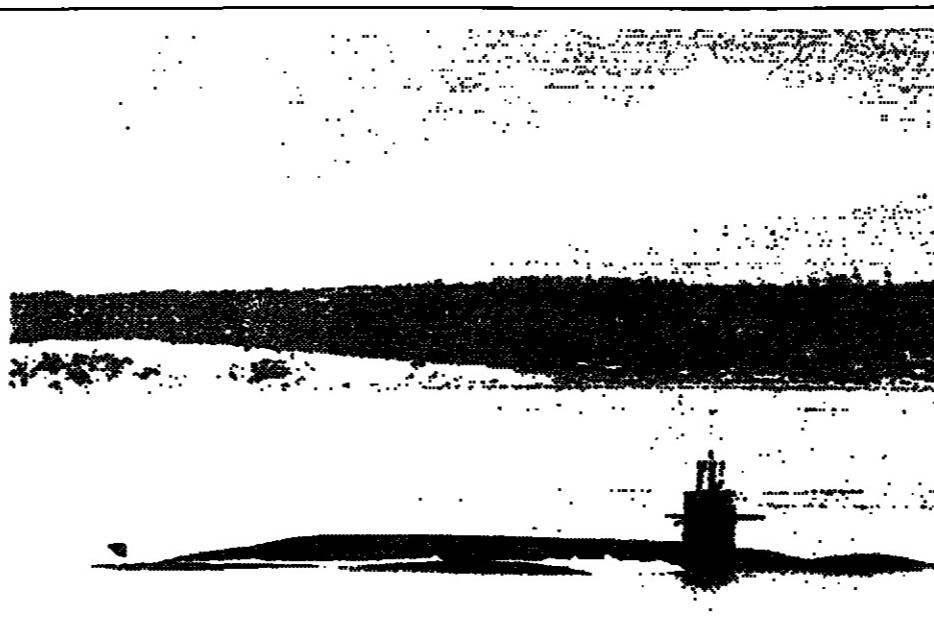
He noted that to continue the flow of previously approved aid he was required to certify to Congress in January that El Salvador was making economic and political progress and making a concerted effort to pursue established human rights. Mr. Shultz said he "agreed" over signing this certification.

Putting the nonmilitary aspects first, in his introductory remarks, Mr. Shultz described six "mutually reinforcing elements" of U.S. efforts for support for democracy:

The six were: reform and the protection of human rights; economic development; military assistance; the administration's Caribbean basin initiative; regional economic and military efforts to deter Nicaraguan aid; and support for elections within El Salvador.

## ■ Salvadoran Trial Delayed

A Salvadoran appeals court has ruled there is insufficient evidence to bring five national guardsmen to trial.



The Associated Press  
HEADING HOME — The USS Michigan, the second Trident submarine, cruising past Mount Baker on its way to its base in Bangor, Washington. The vessel is to undergo "post-shakedown" maintenance at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

## Study Sees Fundamental Problems In U.S. Disposal of Toxic Waste

By Philip M. Boffey  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Federal regulations governing toxic waste disposal do not assure "protection for human health" from "massive amounts of hazardous waste," a congressional study has concluded.

The report, issued Wednesday by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, said that numerous loopholes in federal regulations allowed "potentially hazardous waste to escape proper management and oversight."

Dioxin, thought to be the most toxic chemical known, is not even classified as a hazardous waste, the report said.

The study's findings come at a time when the Environmental Protection Agency has been under sharp criticism for its administration of the \$1.6-billion program aimed at cleaning up hazardous industrial waste.

The study, initiated at the request of the House Commerce Committee three years ago, has no direct connection to the EPA dispute. The report reveals problems in waste disposal that are far more fundamental than the allegations of political manipulation in the cleanup program.

The study warned that about 255 million metric tons (281 to 303 million short tons) of hazardous waste were being generated in the United States every year, roughly a ton for every person. The EPA previously estimated that only about 40 million tons were being generated and regulated.

The enormous discrepancy reflects differing definitions of what constitutes hazardous waste and the use by the Office of Technology Assessment of more comprehensive and up-to-date information.

The report entitled "Technologies and Management Strategies for Hazardous Waste Control" criticizes federal and state regulatory programs for failing to cope with the immediate hazards posed by toxic waste disposal. It suggests that the strategy of burying toxic wastes in supposedly secure landfills is apt to backfire because it is "highly probable" that hazardous constituents will eventually leak out.

A similar indictment of the long-term hazards of land disposal was issued Wednesday by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, the nation's most prestigious scientific organization.

Its report on "Management of Hazardous Industrial Wastes" said that technologies already existed that were "capable of dealing with every hazardous industrial waste in a manner that eliminates the need for perpetual storage."

But it acknowledged that many of the technologies were prohibi-

tively expensive, and it called for research to improve treatment and manufacturing techniques.

Representative James J. Florio, a Democrat of New Jersey, chairman of the House subcommittee that requested the study by the Office of Technology Assessment, said Wednesday that he was introducing legislation to "close the loopholes" that allowed "massive amounts of toxic wastes" to escape

outlets.

The study estimated that only \$1.6 billion would have been collected for the so-called superfund program of cleanups by 1985, whereas \$10 billion to \$40 billion would be needed to clean up the 15,000 sites where toxic wastes are known to have been dumped without controls.

## Alternative Is Sought To Hernandez at EPA

By Lou Cannon  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's top aides are trying to find a new administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency who could replace the acting administrator within a matter of days.

Although the acting director, John W. Hernandez Jr., has been campaigning to be named the permanent successor to Anne McGill Burford, who resigned under fire last week, White House officials have become concerned about revelations of his record at the EPA.

There have been reports that he allowed Dow Chemical Co. to dictate changes in a 1981 draft EPA report blaming Dow for dioxin contamination of two rivers in Michigan. Mr. Hernandez has strongly denied the reports.

"We're making progress and we've got a short list of names," a senior White House official said. "It's important that we fill this job as rapidly as we can. We need someone who is acceptable to Capitol Hill, respects the environmental laws and has unquestioned character and integrity."

William D. Ruckelshaus, a senior vice president of the Weyerhaeuser Co. who launched the EPA as its first administrator under President Richard M. Nixon, is now the most prominent name on



John W. Hernandez Jr.

the list of candidates, according to officials.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, who served as EPA administrator from 1970 to 1973, resigned as deputy attorney general in 1974 to protest the dismissal of the Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox. He joined Weyerhaeuser, a lumber firm based in Tacoma, Washington, in 1976.

Other names mentioned Wednesday at the White House were Christopher DeMuth, responsible for information and regulatory affairs in the Office of Management and Budget, and Henry L. Diamond, a Washington attorney who was an aide to Nelson A. Rockefeller when he was governor of New York.

As congressional subcommittees investigating the EPA increased pressure on Mr. Hernandez on Wednesday, he testified before one of them that he made the decision nearly two years ago to veto an EPA-supervised cleanup of lead contamination in a low-income Dallas neighborhood even though the responsible companies were willing to go forward.

Instead, residents were given blood tests and instructions by the EPA to "plant grass" to control the lead dust and to keep their homes clean.

In response to questioning by Representative Elliott H. Levitas, Democrat of Georgia, Mr. Hernandez said he did not consider the Dallas case an emergency, even

## Contraceptive Device Seen Increasing Infection Risk

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. government scientist says new data show that women wearing an intrauterine birth-control device called the Dalkon Shield are up to 10 times as likely to suffer serious infections as are women using other intrauterine devices.

The data come from the first major study to relate particular types of IUDs to pelvic inflammatory diseases. The infections are caused when bacteria in the vagina and cervix move into the normally sterile uterus and fallopian tubes and occasionally into the ovaries and abdomen.

Physicians in the United States inserted more than 2.2 million Dalkon Shields in a three-and-a-half-year period ending in June 1974, when reports of pregnancy-related complications led the Food and Drug Administration to request that sales be suspended by the manufacturer, A.H. Robins Co. of Richmond, Virginia.

Robins sold about 800,000 more shields abroad before halting sales

altogether. The device was manufactured for sale in more than 40 countries.

Dr. Howard W. Ory of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said that the new data "argue strongly that women still wearing a Dalkon Shield have it removed."

He said he believes the number of American women still using the device to be "very small."

A Robins spokesman declined to comment on the new data, pointing out that the study is unpublished. Company officials have said previously that "the shield, when properly used, is a safe and effective IUD."

Overall, Dr. Ory said, the data show that the risk of pelvic infection appeared to be 8.3 times higher in Dalkon Shield users than in women who used no contraceptive of any kind. In wearers of other IUDs, however, the disease rate was only 1.6 times higher.

Long-term shield use — at least three years — increased the discovered risk to 10 times that of other IUDs.

Robins sold about 800,000 more shields abroad before halting sales

## Reagan Urges Passage Of Crime Control Bill

By Ronald J. Ostrow  
and Don Irwin  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has urged Congress to enact a sweeping crime control bill to allow "the forces of law to regain the upper hand over the forces of crime."

In a message to Congress on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said that the proposal, called the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983, is needed to reform federal criminal laws "that have proven to be the largest obstacles in our fight against crime."

Key items in the package, much of which the administration has proposed before and which it expects Congress to act on piece by piece, would:

- Reinstate the federal death penalty for such crimes as treason, espionage and certain homicides.
- Make it easier to jail without bail suspects considered dangerous and make it harder for convicted defendants to be released pending sentence and appeal.

- Permit the introduction of improperly seized evidence at trials if the prosecution shows that the law enforcement officer acted in "reasonable good faith."

- Restrict the insanity defense to persons unable to appreciate the nature or wrongfulness of their acts, rather than those who claim they could not control their acts.
- Abolish parole and reduce the discretion of judges in sentencing defendants, in order to achieve more determinate, consistent sentences.

- Increase penalties for drug

traffickers and strengthen the regulatory authority of the Drug Enforcement Administration to prevent the diversion of legitimate drugs into illegal channels.

Senate Democrats also unveiled a crime package Wednesday. It duplicated some administration proposals, but avoided such controversial areas as the death penalty, the insanity defense and excluding improperly seized evidence.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat who is one of the measure's sponsors, said the more controversial elements were left out in hopes of agreeing with Senate Republicans on a package containing "essential elements" that can be passed.

But the Democratic package contained the same provision for creating a cabinet-level "drug czar" that led Mr. Reagan to veto a scaled-down version of the package enacted late last year.

Mr. Reagan told attorneys general from Western states Tuesday that he planned to name Vice President George Bush as coordinator of the federal government's stepped-up fight against illicit regulation.

But administration sources said Wednesday that officials were still undecided on how to put the president's plan into action.

Attorney General William French Smith told reporters at the White House that he was hopeful of enactment of the administration package this year, despite the gain of 26 House seats by the Democratic majority in last November's election.

## U.S. Official Questions Safety of Nuclear Plant

By Jane Perlez  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Two recent equipment failures within three days at the Salem I nuclear power plant in southern New Jersey were the most significant since the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania in 1979, according to a leading official of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The study, initiated at the request of the House Commerce Committee three years ago, has no direct connection to the EPA dispute. The report reveals problems in waste disposal that are far more fundamental than the allegations of political manipulation in the cleanup program.

The study warned that about 255 million metric tons (281 to 303 million short tons) of hazardous waste were being generated in the United States every year, roughly a ton for every person. The EPA previously estimated that only about 40 million tons were being generated and regulated.

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Willingness to Talk

Seldom has an important request been so ineptly defended as the Reagan administration's bid for \$60 million, then \$110 million, in new aid for El Salvador. The administration tried to blame a fascist legacy on Soviet arms, overstated the military perils and scowledly dismissed the yearning for a political strategy that suits the available means.

The cries of alarm have not had the desired result. Instead of winning over the skeptical, they further alienated middle-riders like Hawaii's Senator Daniel K. Inouye. His problem, and that of many others in Congress, is that the administration relies much too heavily on more guns and still another election under conditions that fail to guarantee the safety of democratically inclined Salvadorans among the insurgents.

This criticism seems finally to have impressed Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who on Tuesday significantly qualified his previous objections to political contacts with the opposition. He understandably rejects "carving up power behind people's backs," but now supports talks that might insure the fairness of voting and guarantee the safety of candidates and factions of all persuasions.

Moreover, the secretary promises to propose ways in which the United States and other countries, possibly through the Organization of American States, might ensure a free and fair presidential campaign. That is a horse

that should have been displayed before the electoral car. It is just such guarantees that democrats in the opposition have claimed to be essential — during and after the polling. Given El Salvador's history, these are hardly unreasonable demands.

Some spokesmen for the Salvadoran left contend they are ready to talk about ending the civil war if they can have at least a minority role in an interim regime that would prepare the way for open political competition. One need not be romantic about the experience with Cuban or Nicaraguan guerrillas who falsely promised democracy to say that the known democrats among Salvador's insurgents deserve to be prudently tested.

Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican, has put the matter well in a letter to President Ronald Reagan: "A willingness to talk does not mean a willingness to commit suicide.... That is why I have decided to seek legislation linking any further military assistance to El Salvador on a presidential certification that unconditional negotiations among the parties to the conflict are either under way or are impossible because the insurgents have imposed prior conditions."

How should skeptical but responsible members of Congress vote on the aid package for El Salvador? Senator Durenberger has shown the way.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Selling the Weather

The Reagan administration wishes to sell the weather satellites and impose the discipline of the market on the four winds. Consider the administration proposal on its own terms: Struggling to keep its budget down, it does not want to spend more money on weather satellites. But the technology of weather forecasting is advancing rapidly. With more satellite data pouring through the new giant computers, the forecasts might soon be made impossibly more precise.

Under the administration plan, it would sell the satellites to a private company, or companies, that would then presumably proceed to use private funds to expand the system. The government would pay the private operators roughly what it is spending now for satellite data. The data would continue to go to the Weather Service for dissemination throughout the country and the world. There would be no difference in the weather report that you hear on the radio in the morning as you try to decide whether to take an umbrella.

But, if the plan worked, there would soon begin to be a flow of much more specific and accurate forecasts available at a price to those commercial users willing to pay. As the administration might put the question, why should the general taxpayer provide free service to businesses?

The answer is, of course, that it is not only

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### The Russians and Strauss

You will have noticed that the Soviet Union began lecturing to Helmut Kohl a matter of minutes before he achieved his victory at the polls.

The speculation is that the Soviet Union has one immediate goal in mind and, of course, a larger goal. The first is to persuade Mr. Kohl not to name Franz Josef Strauss as his foreign minister. Mr. Strauss arouses very strong feelings in West Germany and, as a matter of fact, elsewhere. He is the kind of person one likes to hate because he is always right.

He said that Willy Brandt's famous opening to the east would have as its probable result a juridical foreclosing of any eventual reunification between the two Germanys. He was right.

Mr. Strauss then said that the progressive arming by the Soviet Union of its western border made no sense as defensive strategy and therefore could only be explained as aggressive in implication. Missile technology becomes so complicated that people tend to forget that certain kinds of deployments are characteristically defensive. If John builds a shotgun and James builds a shield, it is safe to conclude that John is the potential aggressor. That point has been made all along by Mr. Strauss.

— The Times (London).

### OPEC's Gamble

Does the London agreement end the OPEC crisis? Nothing is less certain. The organization did not manage to stabilize the market last year and to stop the fall of prices, despite the ceiling it placed on its production levels. The situation now seems even less favorable.

The London accord is built on several gambles: A gamble on recovery; a gamble on the re-establishment of discipline within OPEC; a gamble on the market's reaction. Only if these gambles pay off is OPEC saved.

— Le Monde (Paris).

### FROM OUR MARCH 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Anxiety on Wall Street

NEW YORK — Much irregularity marked the course of stocks in Wall Street today, based on rumors that President Theodore Roosevelt is preparing an important message for the nation. After further early declines, prices recovered and, in some instances, regained the preceding day's losses. The market, however, was uncertain at the close. The rumor mongers, who had predicted the message for yesterday, gravely asserted that President Roosevelt was recasting and modifying the document. Washington sources in high quarters say the matter is mere stockjobbing. But a bill to modify the antitrust act, as it bears upon corporations and trade unions, is expected by some.

#### 1933: U.K. Protests to Soviet

LONDON — Britain is taking a strong stand with the Soviet government over the continued detention without trial of six British subjects who have been accused of sabotage. No precise charges have been revealed beyond the general statement that all six fell under suspicion of having been "associated with criminal elements who set themselves to destroy the electrical power system of the Soviet Union." Stalin stated that the achievements of the five-year plan were endangered by the infiltration of saboteurs in agricultural and industrial enterprises. A general purge was decreed, resulting in wholesale arrests and an unknown number of summary executions.

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## Preaching Democracy From the Rooftops

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — "The more we look at this thing," said Representative Joel Pritchard — this "thing" being the Reagan administration's \$85-million "Project Democracy" — "the more nervous I become over it." "Don't be nervous," replied Secretary of State George P. Shultz, "about holding that torch up there."

They both have a point. Mr. Shultz argued persuasively the importance of not letting a daily preoccupation with events lead to an American neglect of influence "the trends in attitudes and values which will shape the world." Promoting the study of democracy worldwide, educational and cultural exchanges, encouragement to free institutions — all that makes sense.

The only questions have to do with how you go about it: noisily, expeditiously, selectively, with Made in America written all over it, with the ultimate objective of "destabilizing" the communist world; or realistically, consistently, even discreetly, with recognition of the distinction between transparent propaganda and worthy promotion of the example of democracy in a way that might make an enduring difference.

And that is where Mr. Pritchard, who is a Washington Republican, and a number of other congressional critics have every right to be nervous. For the more you look at Project Democracy the less it looks like a torch and the more it resembles a fistful of Fourth-of-July fireworks that might be too hot to handle.

It is not hard to imagine how this grab bag of 48 different programs evolved. President Ronald

Reagan, in his address to the British Parliament last June, pledged "to foster the infrastructure of democracy," and he called for a "crusade for freedom." His wish was more than a command to his own administration to come up with a National Security Decision Directive earlier this year. It was also an invitation to various bureaucracies to expand existing programs under a new name, dust off some that had not won budgetary backing, and to be creative. According to a top official involved in preparing Project Democracy, at least 75 percent of its content consists of warmed-over variations of programs tried in the past.

But the real problem is not with the contents. No harm, and perhaps some good, can come from "symposia on the nature of democratic societies" for foreign military leaders in traditionally civilian posts, or from a new magazine to "champion free communications" or from bringing future Third World leaders to the United States to examine the workings of democracy.

The problem is with the high-profile hard sell. "Our support for democracy should not be hidden," says Secretary Shultz. "We should be proud to be seen to provide it." So there will be no denying the U.S. hand in the subsidizing of books about democracy (and, no doubt, the evils of communism) or in aiding free trade union movements, or in supporting indigenous democratic forces.

Now, all that — and more — used to be done in

the old Cold War days. But much of it was done covertly, largely through the CIA. The new thinking is that the overt way is healthier. Maybe. But it can be self-defeating when it takes on the appearance of the almighty United States intervening in the internal affairs of sovereign states. That is one reason why it used to be done without a U.S. stamp all over it.

The other reason was that administrations in those days did not want to argue the case for this project or that out loud. You can see why now. There is already a brisk congressional debate. Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat, was quick to raise a key question: "Are we prepared to provide help to democrat in such places as South Korea, the Philippines... Taiwan, where there are governments friendly to the United States but obviously with little respect for democracy?" Mr. Shultz conceded the danger of preaching "selective democracy."

But the secretary of state, in his presentation to the House committee, said he had been so impressed by the program when it was first presented to him that he immediately asked: "Why hasn't this been done before?"

There lies what is perhaps the most troublesome aspect of Project Democracy. The answer to Mr. Shultz's question is that it has been done before — almost all of it, in one way or another. It is a mark of this administration that so many of its key figures, with however impressive credentials, have so dim an awareness of what has been tried before.

The Washington Post.

## Confusion In Reagan's Front Yard

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has promised to get the White House and the State and Defense departments together on the conduct or misconduct of American foreign policy; but there is still a problem.

He made a good try. He got rid of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who believed in the allies, and his national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, who did not. But the State Department and the White House are still at odds over policy and politics.

For example, the State Department is concentrating on this issue now, now that the West German election is over, on how to get a nuclear arms limitation compromise with the allies and the Russians, and how to come to terms with the industrial nations on the world economic crisis when Mr. Reagan meets with them in May in Williamsburg.

The president and his cabinet are aware of the importance of these issues, but they have dealt with them in the most peculiar way. For example, Mr. Reagan went down South the other day and denounced the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," and proclaimed to an audience of evangelical preachers that "there is an evil and evil in the world and we are enjoined by Scripture and the Lord Jesus to oppose it with all our might."

Aside from this dubious mixture of religion and politics, this did not seem to be the best way to get the Russians to compromise in Geneva on the control of nuclear weapons, especially since top officials in the department say they had heard nothing in advance about the sermon.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State George P. Shultz is talking quietly to the allies, and indirectly to the Russians, about how to get out of this dilemma, while Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger is proclaiming on television that it is not Washington's turn but Moscow's to compromise on nuclear weapons, adding: "What we see as Soviet world policy is what has essentially been their world policy since the formation of the communist system, and that is, of course, world domination."

What is the explanation of this confusion between the administration's objective of a nuclear arms control agreement on the one hand, and violent criticism of Russia on the other?

The explanation, I believe, is that some people around Mr. Reagan, like Mr. Weinberger, do not think a compromise on nuclear arms would be verifiable, even if it could be obtained; and that Mr. Reagan leaves the issue to his divided administration and does not think seriously or seriously about it at all.

Mr. Reagan is getting two kinds of advice: one on policy and the other on politics. The State Department is urging him to concentrate on four major problems: how to get a nuclear arms compromise at Geneva; how to deal with the world economic crisis at the May conference; how to get the peace process going again in the Middle East; and how to deal with Soviet-American relations.

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## Finnish Conservatives Show Gain in Survey Before Weekend Vote

By Risto Macipaa

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — Finns elect a new parliament this weekend, and opinion polls indicate a possible end to decades of center-left coalition government.

It will be the first parliamentary elections in 27 years without the stamp of former President Urho Kekkonen, forced by illness to resign in late 1981.

He was the architect of the traditional center-left lineup, using it partly to further his policy of maintaining strong economic and social ties with the West while doing nothing to offend Finland's eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union.

However the voting develops Sunday and Monday, there will be no effect on the policy, called "Finalization," elsewhere. The Finnish constitution reserves foreign affairs as the president's prime business, and Mr. Kekkonen's successor, Mauno Koivisto, a Social Democrat, has followed the Kekkonen policy closely.

According to a poll published a week before the Finns elect 200 members to the Eduskunta, or parliament, the Social Democratic landslide that put Mr. Koivisto in power in January 1982 appears largely to have dissipated.

Mr. Koivisto won the special presidential election with 43.1 percent of the vote, but the latest poll by Finnish Gallup showed only 26.5 percent for his Social Democrats.

The same poll showed 26 percent for the strongest opposition party, the Conservatives, indicating they might have a chance to go ahead if the Social Democrats as Finland's biggest political group.

The Conservative Party went into opposition in 1966, and during the last 15 years of the Kekkonen era, the president continually favored coalitions composed of leftist and centrist parties. But the Conservatives have steadily increased their share of the vote in every parliamentary election since they went into opposition.

The 1982 campaign has been one of the tamest in years. The latest Gallup poll indicated what ana-

lysts called "election fatigue" among the electorate. Only 69 percent said they definitely would vote, against 80 percent before the presidential election last year.

Finland's sagging economy has been the only real campaign issue, with most of the emphasis on the country's 7 percent unemployment rate.

The rate, representing 160,000 jobs, appears relatively low by the standards of most Nordic Western countries, but it is closing in on Finland's record unemployment of 7.5 percent in 1977.

Whether there will be a government without Social Democratic participation for the first time since 1937 rests with the Center Party. Mr. Kekkonen headed the centrists during his five terms as prime minister before being elected president in 1956, and since then it has been in coalition with the Social Democrats.

In the outgoing parliament, the Social Democrats had 52 seats, the Conservatives 46, the Center Party 44, its allies, the Liberals, 41; Communists 35, Swedish People's Party 10, Christian League 10 and Rural Party 6.

The agrarian-based Center and other middle-of-the-road parties have indicated readiness to enter a coalition with the Conservatives, depending on the election result. Such a lineup would come about mainly because of a deep split within the Communists.

The Social Democratic prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, said during the campaign that the Communists "can hardly be expected to fit in a coalition government, even after the elections, because of their internal division."

The Communists withdrew from the coalition just after Christmas in a move to gain recognition as an opposition party. Debate over the action developed among the party's moderate majority, and polls bear out the validity of members' misgivings. The latest survey gave them the backing of only 15.2 percent, against the 17.9-percent support the party had in the 1979 elections.

The 1983 campaign has been one of the tamest in years. The latest Gallup poll indicated what ana-



Kawakubo's black-is-black look, Comme des Garçons.

## East-West Clash on the Paris Runway

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The East-West fashion clash was good and loud on Paris runways Thursday — a clash of civilizations, really, rather than clothes.

With two Japanese designers showing Wednesday, three Thursday and six more to come, what started as an obscure, underground movement is turning into a major force.

One thing is sure: There is a new woman out there. She does not walk. She strides, arms outstretched, floating into space like a giant kite, in shapeless clothes 10 times too big for her. She is into total black, with an occasional monastic gray. She wears flat, rubber, rice paddy shoes, no makeup except for an occasional weird blue on her lower lip, no hats, no gloves and certainly no jewelry. Her disheveled hair is either wrapped up into a black stocking or topped by a loose, black-jersey don't cap. Her clothes are in rags, as if she had just survived an atomic blast. This is what the designer Claude Montana once called "the post-atomic look."

In other words, the Japanese

have their own vision of womanhood. It is the exact opposite of the shapely, coquettish Parisienne, so full of sexiness. As one observer noted: "For us, it's what's happening outside that counts. For the Japanese, it's what's inside." No

PARIS FASHION

cuffed derrières here. In those one-size-fits-all kinds of clothes, the fit, size and drape are achieved through complicated adjustments of strings and bands, tied up and down the body. The clothes look like nothing on a rack. You must see them on.

Of the three designers who showed yesterday, Comme des Garçons, which despite its name, is designed by a woman, Rei Kawakubo, came out with the strongest visual impact — though not necessarily the most commercial. Despite the euphoria that seemed to seize some fashion writers, the buyers, even those who have been doing well with Japanese clothes, were more reserved. "No, you don't buy the whole look — or you'd end up with a million pieces," said Jean Rosenberg of Henri Bendel's, who added that Bendel

"buried" might be more like it; sexuality.

Despite the ritual beauty of some of the designs, three Japanese collections in the same day made for a distinct overdose. For besides the fact that they make a woman shapeless and sexless, the clothes have one major drawback — a total lack of wit and humor.

That is why it was so pleasant to get back to Thierry Mugler — and more familiar territory. Mugler is the king of super-sexy clothes, for women who have got it all and do not mind flaunting it. This season, the accent is on vamps and femmes fatales. One of his models, garbed in red velvet, appeared to be drinking poison from a gold cup — dead dead on the floor, to the delight of the audience.

Mugler was, as usual, produced tightly belted, strongly shouldered clothes, so broad they seem have a hanger inside — a trick likes because it makes for smaller, sensuous hips. He brought in Lorelei and Valkyries out of German folklore, their platinum-blond hair floating down to their hips, and then he threw in an occasional burst cocotte for good measure. All that and Strauss waltzes. We were indeed on a different planet.

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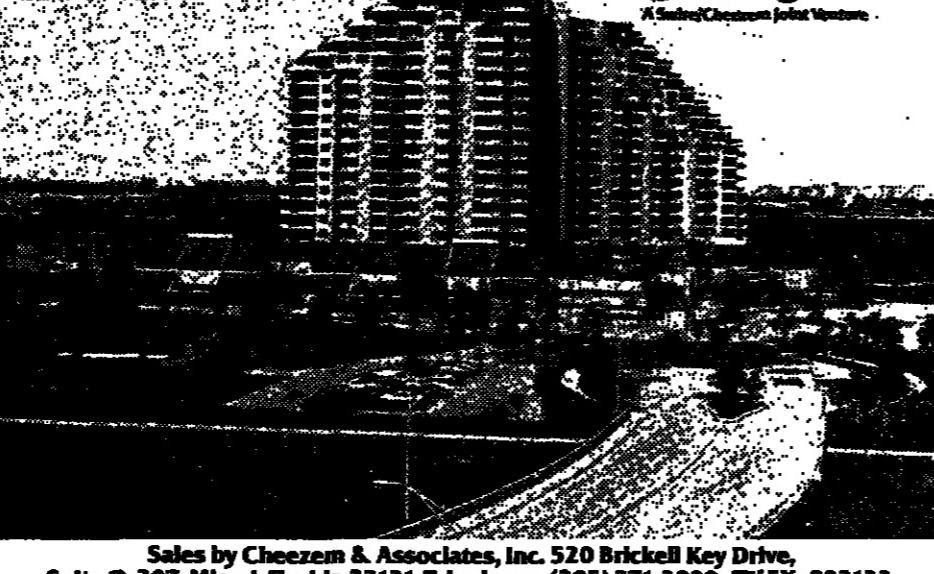
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\*Additional information being issued from architect, Michael J. Johnson, Inc., 1000 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30309. All rights reserved. Any copy or reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited. The design plan is to be effective May 31, 1983.

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## Poor Irrigation Brings 'Wet Deserts' to India

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

HOSHANGABAD, India —

Rippling in the spring breeze, wheat and rice green fields in the central Indian agricultural belt along the Tawa River end abruptly at the edge of a vast and harsh expanse of barren land.

The black soil suddenly becomes spongy underfoot, devoid of any plant life and useless for cultivation. The local people, whose hardscrabbed lives have been bound to the soil, dismiss the phenomenon as just another natural calamity. They move elsewhere or seek another livelihood.

But the barrenness is man-made, the result of costly dam and canal irrigation projects that have unwittingly transformed once productive farmland into vast "wet deserts."

Government environmentalists say that 15 million acres (about 6.1 million hectares) of Indian farmland worth \$2 billion have been ruined by waterlogging and salinity caused by poorly planned irrigation projects.

According to B.R. Vohra, chairman of the government's National Committee on Environmental Planning, another 25 million acres of the total 100 million acres under irrigation are threatened with damage by ill-conceived irrigation projects.

Proper drainage, he said, involves redistributing millions of cubic yards of earth leveling land, lengthening distribution channels and building dams in such a way that they do not accumulate silt and deteriorate, resulting in seepage.

State irrigation officials said that

on the basis of criticism of the

Tawa River project, proper drainage has been ordered as essential in all new irrigation plans. The improvements are to include lining canals with either polyurethane or cement.

The trouble is, Mr. Vohra said, "when they decide to irrigate an area and they draw up plans for a dam and reservoirs and canals, they just don't think of proper drainage. If they did, the project would become financially unattractive, and engineers have to sell their projects."

Proper drainage, he said, in-

volves redistributing millions of

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provements are to include lining

canals with either polyurethane

or cement.

"It is one of the greatest unre-

cognized environmental problems

in the world today," said Mr.

Vohra, former secretary in the Ag-

riculture Ministry. "We are sys-

tematically destroying our most val-

uable resource, and nobody is pay-

ing attention."

The \$36-million Tawa River

dam and canal project, which was

designed to irrigate nearly 60,000

acres of farmland, is representative

of the waterlogging problem

that India faces, environmentalists say.

## Fred Rose Dies in Poland; Canadian Was Soviet Spy

United Press International

MONTRÉAL — Fred Rose, 76, a former member of the Canadian Parliament who was convicted of spying for the Soviet Union in the late 1940s, died Wednesday in her London home.

The prince, who became King Edward VIII in 1936, abdicated the throne the same year to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson, an American divorcee. Mrs. Simpson described Mrs. Dudley Ward as the duke's "first true love."

The granddaughter of a baronet,

the marchioness married William

Dudley Ward, the nephew of the

first Earl of Dudley, in 1913. The

marriage was dissolved in 1932 af-

ter the birth of two daughters.

She met the prince in London

during an air raid in 1918. Hearing

the sirens she ducked into a house

where a party was going on and

was invited to join the festivities.

She and the prince danced for

hours and she remained a close

friend to the heir to the British

throne until he met Mrs. Simpson.

Mr. Rose served a six-year pris-

on term. When released in 1953 he

moved to Czechoslovakia briefly

and then settled in Poland.

Freda Dudley Ward

London (Combined Dispatches) — The Marchioness de

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**Dow Jones Averages**

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per cent
20 Ind.	114.74	123.55	110.07	111.97	-1.97	-1.7%
20 Tyn.	502.10	507.47	499.24	504.25	-0.87	-0.17%
15 Ind.	151.00	152.00	149.00	151.00	+1.00	+0.67%
65 Ind.	465.40	465.81	470.00	463.00	-0.81	-0.17%

**Standard & Poors Index**

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per cent
Composite	149.47	149.55	149.42	-0.21	-0.13%
Industrials	168.53	164.04	167.54	-0.25	-0.15%
Utilities	163.00	163.00	162.95	-0.05	-0.03%
Finance	185.57	185.18	184.40	+0.06	+0.03%
Trans.	24.42	25.93	26.15	-0.14	-0.54%

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

	Buy	Sales	Short	Total	Chg.	Per cent
Mar. 16.	203,247	42,715	976	204,021	-1,471	-1.4%
Mar. 15.	184,812	42,747	976	186,551	-1,749	-0.9%
Mar. 14.	229,93	42,747	976	232,724	-1,777	-0.7%
Mar. 13.	190,032	41,761	1,334	191,793	-1,731	-0.8%
Mar. 12.	210,08	42,715	976	212,806	-1,718	-0.8%
Mar. 11.	219,130	42,715	976	220,840	-1,729	-0.8%
Mar. 10.	167,51	42,715	976	170,236	-1,726	-0.8%

\*Included in the sales figure.

**Market Summary, Mar. 17****Market Diaries**

	NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per cent
Volume	70,21	75,78	5,87	4,93	5,87	-0.23	-3.2%
Up	20,05	36,17	2,30	2,10	2,10	-0.05	-2.3%
Dec.	3,69	8,65	2,89	2,82	2,82	-0.03	-1.0%
Total	1,740	1,768	824	814	814	-0.04	-0.5%
Unch.	349	370	105	105	105	-0.01	-0.3%
New lows	2	9	1	1	1	-0.01	-100%
Total	1,742	1,787	825	815	815	-0.04	-0.5%

**AMEX Stock Index**

	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per cent
Companies	84.23	84.01	84.22	83.82	84.22	-0.21	-0.25%
Industries	87.81	87.61	87.87	87.35	87.87	-0.26	-0.29%
Trans.	82.07	82.22	82.35	82.07	82.35	-0.28	-0.34%
Utilities	45.70	45.65	45.70	45.44	45.70	-0.14	-0.29%
Finance	72.25	71.95	72.35	71.95	72.35	-0.13	-0.17%
Trans.	24.42	25.93	26.15	25.93	26.15	-0.14	-0.54%

**AMEX Most Actives**

	Close	Chg.	Per cent
DomPri	260	-1.2	-4.4%
WmbsPhs	246.40	-0.6	-2.4%
Ime Chem	246.10	-0.6	-2.4%
DomPhs	245.00	-0.6	-2.4%
BethChn	12,200	+1	+8%
CyarusCo	102,700	+1	+1%
ShlGard	7,000	+1	+14%
SocvCrs	130	+1	+8%
Vernlon	77,200	+1	+1%
Int'l Minol	100	+1	+1%
Ultimite	71,300	+1	+1%

**NASDAQ Index**

	Close	Chg.	Per cent
Class	1,700	-10	-0.6%
Chgs.	1,690	-10	-0.6%
Month	1,700	-10	-0.6%
Avg.	1,690	-10	-0.6%

	Close	Chg.	Per cent
Bonds	71.20	-0.10	-0.1%
SHLCOH	570,100	-30	-0.05%
CHLRS	372,200	-20	-0.05%
Industries	74.22	-0.10	-0.1%

**NYSE Index**

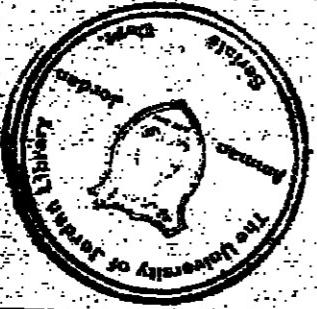
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Utilities	45.70	45.65	45.70	-0.14	-0.29%
Finance	72.25	71.95	72.35	-0.13	-0.54%
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	Close
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March 18, 1983

Page 7W

## Broadway Needs Plays Tailored to Its Stars

by Walter Kerr

**N**EW YORK — After seven flush years — financially, if not esthetically — Broadway is at least temporarily in trouble. The current season is playing to far fewer customers than it did last year, at the moment of writing, at least. Theaters are dark, et cetera, et cetera.

You've read the papers. And, no doubt, you've imagined and wondered what else anyone could possibly expect, considering the current state of the economy.

I'm not at all sure the economy has that much to do with it. It's more or less the same economy we had last year, when Broadway was still breaking box-office records, and if ticket prices have been nudged upward, we've got to remember that (a) Broadway was very slow to start the nudging, and (b) the cost of a theater seat hasn't yet come anywhere near matching the overall rate of inflation. That last thought, (b), is horrifying, and I'm sorry I brought it up.

I think this season's problem stems from the season's plays, which have not been of a quality to wish upon a dog, and which have, in addition, been few and far between. And British. The truly remarkable number of borrowings from Britain, especially Off Broadway, where native neophytes have generally held sway, suggests that our own writers are either absent without leave or have bought themselves computerized word processors and haven't learned how to use them yet.

The skimpiness of their output further reminds us of the exceedingly sorry fact that in the fine fat period from 1975 to 1982 when the American legitimate theater attracted millions of new customers, it produced very few skilled dramatists to keep the customers company, let alone mesmerized. I know they've tried, and I wish them well, but it just hasn't happened.

If an actor like Hume Cronyn wishes to spend time on a stage with his wife, Jessica Tandy, he has to dig up his own material (here called "Foxfire"), get himself a collaborator, sharpen two sets of pencils, and write at least half of his own play.

We're short of plays, the audience knows it, and, if there is a connection between the state of the economy and the state of the stage, it probably lies in the fact that a customer who's shelled out hard-earned cash for a run of real clinkers is very likely to bide his time before heading theaterward again.

But how is one to get more plays when the playwrights seem drained of ideas or in dire need of earning guaranteed money elsewhere? (The theater guarantees nothing and may shut up a writer's play after one performance; screenplays and teleplays and even the college lecture circuit guarantee him a basic payment.)

I suppose there have to be many ways of getting around the theater's gross ingratitude, its determination that the writer shall not earn a living, and the one I'm going to suggest is a secondary one — although not a despicable one. Indirectly, Cronyn's taking things into his own hands has reminded me of it. No, I'm not going to propose that actors all write their own plays. But Cronyn has helped write a play for two star personalities: his wife's, and his own. We might help ease our shortage by returning

ing to the pleasant and often profitable practice of writing vehicles for stars.

Stars are really very nice people to have around, not only because the public has already taken an undying fancy to them but — perhaps more important — they serve as a kind of safety net for playwrights. What do I mean by that? Well, a star is someone who has endeared himself to his audience, either legitimately or with calculated flamboyance.

And because he now has a ready-made, built-in following to follow him wherever he goes, he can usually arrange to run a play — on Broadway or, if necessary, on the road — for a year or two. This means that the playwright can eat, drink and, on the more profitabile weekends, even make merry.

We should really stop and think what it meant to S.N. Behrman that he had the Lunts in his corner, so to speak. Because he had devoted himself to providing them with occasional plays whenever they cried out for one, they

It's easy enough to guess at possible reasons why dramatists may have withdrawn from the business of catering to stars. It tended to turn them into hacks, didn't it? There was something not quite dignified about it, something that put them at some remove from Art. There's long been a notion around that altering a scene or even so much as a line for an actor is a corrupting accommodation — the literary text is being sacrificed to the coarse exigencies of production — although there has been some ambivalence among playwrights on the matter, too.

It's really difficult to see that Behrman, Barrie, Sherwood and Kelly were in any way hampered by their sometimes devotion to larger-than-life dressing cards. So far from lowering their sights, they often did their very best work when the promise of a specific glitter beckoned them on. Need I mention that such stalwarts of the playhouse as Moliere and Shakespeare were in the quite matter-of-fact habit of writing all of their roles with known quantities in mind? Good tailoring is not necessarily the enemy of quality.

But what about the stars we don't have? Stars with fans so ardent that they'll come to see their loved ones in virtually anything? Where have they gone to? Of course we do have stars, fine actors who fully deserve having their names above the titles. And nothing said herein is meant to reflect upon their capacities or their charms.

But their stardom is still something short of what we're talking about. Our stars are stars we're delighted to see provided the play is right, but not otherwise. When the play isn't right, the biggest and the best of them can go down in flames in a single night.

We may in part lack stars capable of carrying their writers precisely because their writers haven't written for them. The making of a major star, a star capable of hypnotizing half the country on his way West and the other half on his way back East, is very much a matter of accenting the performer's idiosyncrasies, underscoring his or her uniqueness, rifling his or her personality for traces of magnetism and expanding these infinitely — or as close to infinitely as a mere scrivener can get.

One admiring critic found a Lisztian panache in "Maple Leaf Rag" and the sisters agree that their classical background helped in both albums. There is no attempt at an ersatz American tone. The music's very melancholy is gone and the women have ignored Scott Joplin's command, "Never play ragtime fast." They play with tremendous virtuosity and high spirits: it is clear they are having a marvelous time.

The arrangements for "Gladrags" are by Francois Jeanneau and the album was produced by Katia Labéque's friend, the American guitarist John McLaughlin. It was very hard," Marielle says. "With Stravinsky and Bartok you have time, here you have a tempo that really pushes you." Katia has played with McLaughlin's combo but improvising is still, says Marielle, beyond them.

"We can't improvise, we can't pretend to be jazz pianists. We would like to do more. Chick Corea wants to play three piano with us." She adds that Corea also plans to play Mozart: both sisters like the idea of mixing musical periods, although not everyone agrees.

"If playing Gershwin is vulgar, then *tant pis* we are vulgar," Katia says. At 32, she is two years older than Marielle but smaller and more down to earth.

"Why limit yourself if that means limiting the possibilities for new music?" Last year they toured the United States for two months playing

Katharine Cornell appeared in vehicles that one or another literate acquaintance had catered for them; and if anybody's star-play happened not to do so well in New York, it could recoup its costs — and keep on paying author's royalties — in Boston and Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

You will notice that we don't have many (if any) playwrights practicing this sort of custom-made dramsburg now. You'll also notice another thing. Neither do we have the kind of star who could make the most of the gift. This last is a peculiar circumstance.

It's easy enough to guess at possible reasons why dramatists may have withdrawn from the business of catering to stars. It tended to turn them into hacks, didn't it? There was something not quite dignified about it, something that put them at some remove from Art. There's long been a notion around that altering a scene or even so much as a line for an actor is a corrupting accommodation — the literary text is being sacrificed to the coarse exigencies of production — although there has been some ambivalence among playwrights on the matter, too.

We should really stop and think what it meant to S.N. Behrman that he had the Lunts in his corner, so to speak. Because he had devoted himself to providing them with occasional plays whenever they cried out for one, they



Katia, left, and Marielle Labéque.

## Four-Handed Rag, Upscale

**P**ARIS — For about a dozen years the Labéque sisters led the lives of run-of-the-mill piano prodigies, winning first prizes at the Paris Conservatory, launching into an international career as duopians, touring with Pierre Boulez and playing "Lincé," a piano and percussion piece that Luciano Berio wrote for them. They were adored and appreciated, but sometimes they found themselves playing before an audience of 50.

Then in 1980 they recorded Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," a rich and outsized performance with the two pianos getting a big band sound, and, on the flip side, Gershwin's Concerto in F. From being merely respected

### MARY BLUME

they became, in the words of one critic, glittering. They have done the Merv Griffin television show twice in the United States and have appeared on BBC-2, and now they have just released a new album of ragtime tunes called "Gladrags."

The album cover, by an English group called Hypnosis, which also does the art for Pink Floyd, shows Katia and Marielle Labéque taking tea in period costume under a photograph of Scott Joplin. Most of the music on the album is by Joplin, but there are also Gershwin's "Ragtime Ripples" and "Honky-Tonk," by the nearly forgotten Billy Mayerl who, says Marielle, the younger of the two sisters, sometimes played two pianos at once.

One admiring critic found a Lisztian panache in "Maple Leaf Rag" and the sisters agree that their classical background helped in both albums. There is no attempt at an ersatz American tone. The music's very melancholy is gone and the women have ignored Scott Joplin's command, "Never play ragtime fast." They play with tremendous virtuosity and high spirits: it is clear they are having a marvelous time.

The arrangements for "Gladrags" are by Francois Jeanneau and the album was produced by Katia Labéque's friend, the American guitarist John McLaughlin.

"It was very hard," Marielle says. "With Stravinsky and Bartok you have time, here you have a tempo that really pushes you." Katia has played with McLaughlin's combo but improvising is still, says Marielle, beyond them.

"We can't improvise, we can't pretend to be jazz pianists. We would like to do more. Chick Corea wants to play three piano with us." She adds that Corea also plans to play Mozart: both sisters like the idea of mixing musical periods, although not everyone agrees.

"If playing Gershwin is vulgar, then *tant pis* we are vulgar," Katia says. At 32, she is two years older than Marielle but smaller and more down to earth.

"Why limit yourself if that means limiting the possibilities for new music?" Last year they toured the United States for two months playing

Katia insists, in such towns as Athens, Ohio, and Frozen Sneaker, Idaho. Playing Stravinsky, Messiaen and Bartók, they were McLaughlin's opening act, and thrilled to be there.

"We got a standing ovation," Katia says, still excited. "They reacted to Stravinsky as if it were rock."

Their plans range from Mostly Mozart in New York to a Far East tour. This month they are touring Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland and March 22-26 they will be at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris, playing ragtime and Stravinsky on alternate nights.

The sisters were born in France's Basque country, where their mother teaches piano. Their brother became a doctor because music was too difficult. Katia was accepted at an advanced level at the Paris Conservatory but chose to enter at a lower level to be with Marielle. "It wasn't only to be together; it had its practical side," Katia says. "Marielle was only 12 and couldn't take the Metro alone."

They decided to play together because they didn't want to separate. With Messiaen, Boulez and Berio, they found themselves immersed in contemporary music but they also play Mozart, Brahms, Ravel and Debussy. Alfred Brendel is going to work with them on 400 pages of unpublished Liszt. Their enthusiasm is brimming but relaxed: they know they have lots of time ahead. "We'll play more Mozart and Schubert 10 years from now," Marielle says.

They have a very engaging quality and when they played "The Carnival of the Animals" at the Proms in London last year, everyone was dancing by the end. When they gave a concert later in the summer Queen Elizabeth Hall, they were pleased to find their Proms audience. "Usually they disappear in the winter and only come out in the summer for the Proms," Katia says. This summer they will play at the Edinburgh Festival for the second successive year.

Their wide popularity has probably lost them a few admirers but has given them a lot more freedom. They can go to India to study Indian rhythms and on the Far Eastern tour Katia will look into the Japanese flute. Because they are internationally popular, they can record more difficult contemporary music. "If you suggest modern music, impresarios jump with horror," Katia says. They suggested a Bartók and Berio record and no one jumped.

The television appearances and all that can help if you use them correctly," Katia points out. They notice that some audiences at their ragtime concerts behave as if they were hearing classical music and studiously do not applaud between numbers. As for the critics, says Katia, "Some loved us from the beginning. Some came to us later. Some hated us from the start."

The sisters live in adjacent apartments in Les Halles with two big pianos and, in their bedrooms, a little piano for each.

"Our neighbors have moved out," Marielle says.

"The owner has been trying to sell that flat for ages," says Katia. "They show it when we're away."

Both sisters agree it is hell to listen to anyone practice. "Once I was sick in bed and listening to Marielle," Katia says. "I thought I'd go crazy." They put on records so as not to hear each other practice.

If their repertoire is wide, so is their choice of encores. They are especially fond of some waltzes and polkas by Luciano Berio's grandfather, Adolfo.

"Sometimes Berio telephones us and says, 'If you aren't free to play my music, I will forbid you to play my grandfather's,'" Katia says. "This scares us a lot because we love his grandfather's work."

## The Prettiest Thing in Pants

by Terry Trucco

**T**OKYO — Shunji Okura has photographed one of the great beauties of Japan for the last eight years. Sometimes his subject poses in the bright-colored, heavily embroidered robes of the geisha. Sometimes she is dressed as a Japanese princess, a crown set in her luxuriant black hair. In one magnificent image she is a courtesan wrapped in a pale pink kimono, lolling on a chaise longue, her face lit by the dim beam of a Tiffany lamp.

Always, always, she is beautiful, a remarkable feat because this knockout happens to be a 32-year-old man named Tamasaburo Bando. He is one of Japan's most celebrated *onnagata*, Kabuki actor who plays female roles.

Kabuki theater was invented by a woman, but it has been more than 300 years since a woman set foot on its stage. Part of the reason women were banned from this distinctly Japanese art was the belief that their acting was too erotic for the general public.

That was a few centuries before Tamasaburo came along. With his ready build and fragile bones, he can portray anyone from a blushing peasant girl to a fiery-eyed dragon lady. The writer Yukio Mishima repositioned over Tamasaburo's "elegant" and pronounced him "as delicate and refined as carved ivory." When Japan's Grand Kabuki Theater visited the United States last year, American audiences were smitten by the stunning *onnagata* as the Japanese, who have made Tamasaburo one of Kabuki's brightest stars.

Tamasaburo's diverse charms are documented in more than 100,000 photographs taken by Okura, both on stage and in studio. In many, the actor is caught in the arms of either Ebizo Ichikawa or Takao Kataoka, his handsome leading men. Usually, however, it is the *onnagata* alone, dressed as the heroine of Kabuki classics.

Tamasaburo, who says he admires such Western film greats as Katharine Hepburn and Vivien Leigh, has assumed such roles as Desdemona in "Othello," the ill-fated "Camille" and last month the title role of "Medea" — performances all preserved by Okura.

But it is posters that set many hearts pounding here. In a recent calendar produced for a kimono company, Okura and the *onnagata* consciously fashioned the images after the romantic illustrations by Yumeji Takehisa, an artist of the Taisho period, 1912-26. A vision of early 20th-century feminine érotique, Tamasaburo, garbed in kimono, ably strokes a cat with one hand while he traces the lines of his face with the other.

Photographing Tamasaburo is not like snapping the average beauty queen, as Okura is quick to point out. In his 20-odd years behind the camera, Okura, 45, has photographed food and fashion, butterflies and jazz musicians. In Japan, his pictures are seen regularly in Asahi Graphic, a popular photo magazine. He has also published almost 30 books of photography.

Nonetheless, he considers the *onnagata* a unique challenge. "When I take a photograph of a woman, I can close my eyes and she remains a woman," he says. "With Tamasaburo it is different. He is a sort of bent woman, I mean, and I find I can photograph him best when I am in the right state of mind."

For Okura that means concentrating on the feminine aspect of his own personality. "Every man has a feminine side as well as a masculine side," he says. "He is most effective when emphasizing these feelings because from the viewpoint of a man, Tamasaburo is not beautiful in the sense that a woman is beautiful."

At the heart of Tamasaburo's "femininity" is the suspension of reality. The Kabuki audience makes each time an *onnagata* steps on stage. Utsumi Nakamura, one of Japan's most respected *onnagata*, summarizes these sentiments: "The man should be a woman as in the world of Kabuki, not a woman as in the real world. However talented, I do not think it is possible for a real woman to play a Kabuki woman," Okura agrees. "The audience accepts the man as a woman in Kabuki, and as a



Tamasaburo Bando.

Okura has also devised a few tricks over the years to summon Tamasaburo's most-feminine instincts. He tries to place the actor in an attractive setting with flattering lighting. He asks him to act out his feminine role just as he would onstage. And repeatedly, he tells the *onnagata* he is beautiful. "That is very important to him," Okura says.

Okura believes he has succeeded at the task because he and Tamasaburo share the same ideas about beauty. They had a similar upbringing, which resulted in a similarity of ideas, Okura says. Tamasaburo was reared partly by one of Japan's oldest and most-important Kabuki families. Okura's grandfather, a well-known artist, saw to it that his family also stressed the arts.

Okura never aspired to be an artist like his grandfather, although his creative impulse was far from dormant. "What I really wanted was to be a jazz drummer," he says. As a teenager, he enjoyed hanging around jazz clubs. When Art Blakey made his first trip to Japan in 1961, Okura photographed the event. He soon realized where his talent lay, but his interest in jazz has never flagged — a set of drums occupies a place of honor in his studio.

Okura often takes about 100 photographs of Tamasaburo to get a single image he can use. He is not the only choosy one. Tamasaburo is very selective about his *onnagata* pictures, Okura says. "But he is even choicer when it comes to photographs of him as a man."

from the Community Development Services center off Cotta Road and motivated down Maradam Road, a whirl of small shops and tea houses, big-wheeled bullock carts and other heavy traffic.

"Sunil," shouted a voice from the middle of the street. He turned as one of Colombo's tottering, rusty buses, crammed with passengers, lumbered past. First a hand, then a waving arm and a head appeared out a window. Sunil waved back. "That man there," he said, "had it done a month ago." At the next corner, in front of a tobacco stand, Sunil recognized a man lighting a cigarette from a smoldering piece of rope dangling from the shop's eaves. Smiling, Sunil touched the man's arm. "I thought you were going to come last week," Sunil said.

"I was scared," the man responded.

"What are you scared off?" asked Sunil. "It doesn't hurt. Just a little operation. Don't worry. It only takes five minutes. No problems. You already have three children. More would just bring you problems. So you better come tomorrow at 2 P.M. Okay?"

## TRAVEL

## Carrying a Trick Stick

by Mavis Guinard

**G**ENEVA — For most of us, the cane twirled out of sight into the sunset along with the beloved tramp. For Catherine Dike, the cane has led her a merry chase to flea markets, auctions and antique shops until she has bagged 1,500 walking sticks. Many had a secret.

"This was my first buy," she says with a laugh, picking out a silver-topped cane that snaps open to reveal a watch. "I gave 50 francs for it, and hesitated."

Started as a decorative screen for an ugly radiator, the cane collection has invaded all available wallspace in her home here and teased the owner into publishing the first reference book on gadget sticks.

Possibly from her Swiss father's side — her mother came from Virginia — Dike has a practical direct way of solving a problem. "I have a bad memory. To keep track of all the details of the canes I found or saw in 75 collections and museums here and in the States was mind-boggling. I took photographs and built up a file. It was handy and I realized it might be useful for other collectors."

A detailed round of the publishing houses convinced her they would never see eye to eye. What Dike wanted was a thorough reference work listing 1,600 types of gadget sticks. What the publishers wanted was a coffee-table book with eye-catching illustrations. "For pity's sake, forget about that huge index," the publishers said.

Contracts seemed weighted: all the work on one side, all the profits on the other. Dike is blith: "It wouldn't even have covered what I had spent to get the pictures, let alone the time."

Determined to do the book her own way, she decided that since she had completed the research, taken the black-and-white photos and written most of the text, she would find a printer and publish herself. A gamble, but one that might enhance the value of her collection in the long run. "I had no idea of what I was getting into," she admits today.

The chore took far more than the year she had programmed. "I got carried away. So did Henri Carbonatto, a printer who loved to get away from menus and visiting cards to work on a beautiful book. He took such pride in his printing. There were canes to play — billiards, backgammon or darts — and canes to flit — their heads gave a sly wink or stuck out their tongues. There were canes with naughty pictures and canes to toss water or confetti. There were periscopes to look over crowds or to sneak a peek under a crinoline."

Travelers could carry all they needed for a meal, a quick brush up or more. In 1892, "Kampe's patent Toilet Walking Cane Subsidy" was advertised to hold mustache wax, an ivory brush and manicure set, Kallidoid toothpaste and a mustache brush.

From magician to pickpocket, many trades carried a cane. The dancing master sauntered to his lessons with a slim violin and bow in a cane inlaid with mother-of-pearl. (The one Dike owns was given to her father, a musician, by Jascha Heifetz.) A surgeon's cane had 16 compartments to hold scalpels, syringes, needles, thread, pills and cotton pads. Measuring rods were folded away for the convenience of the cobbler, the tailor, the surveyor or the undertaker.

Long before miniaturization, spy cameras were hidden in cane handles. The "Ben Akiba"

has noticed in canes gives amusing insights into the times when a cane added that final touch of distinction.

Symbols of status, elegance or power, ornamental canes have been around for centuries. Because of their artistic value they have survived in museums or private collections — beautiful but mute. Gimmick canes, less valuable, casually tossed aside and now harder to find, tell far more about their owners. Their ingenious compartments hide a variety of fun — useful or defensive devices. A cane's handle or shaft or both could be hollowed and fitted to conceal musical instruments, toilet or smoking articles, sports gear, medical kits, weapons or a camera.

Before glove compartments and suit pockets, the walking stick was used to stow all one might need on a variety of errands. For unlit streets: candles, swords, a revolver or a stiletto. For an evening in town: opera glasses, jeweled watch or a tiny compact with a swansdown puff, or the ever-present smelling salts. For a scientific expedition canes were fitted with barometers, telescopes, microscopes, silken butterfly nets or ladders that could be assembled to cross a glacier crevasse.

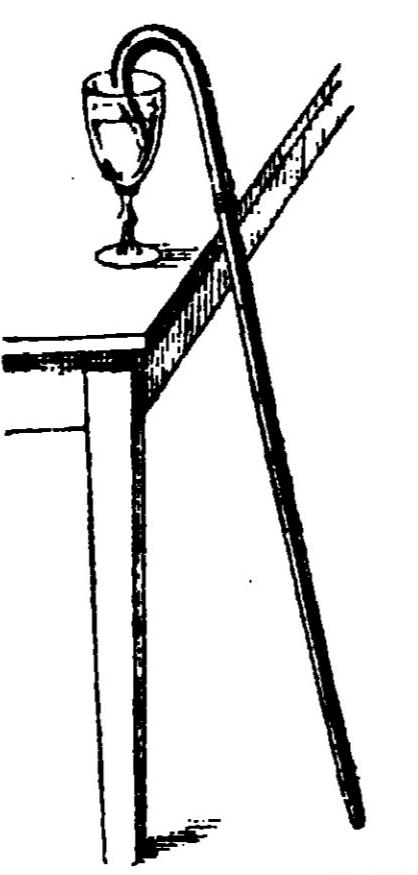
Leonardo da Vinci tinkered with the cane, incorporating a odometer to measure distances covered on foot. More than 1,000 patents have been registered to improve walking sticks. One dog lover designed a cane topped with a shaker to separate fighting dogs by sprinkling pepper on them. Another figured how to stash away a bicycle in 132 parts, but did not indicate how long it would take to put it together again. A device was dreamed up to hide a folding umbrella and a lightning rod.

There were canes for major and minor vices: smoker's canes with cigars, cigarettes, lighters, snuff or cocaine. Tipping canes — named after Toulouse-Lautrec, who made good use of them — were exposed to the United States during Prohibition. There were canes to play — billiards, backgammon or darts — and canes to flit — their heads gave a sly wink or stuck out their tongues. There were canes with naughty pictures and canes to toss water or confetti. There were periscopes to look over crowds or to sneak a peek under a crinoline.

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Catherine Dike

of 1903 takes a good picture today and can hold reserve film for 350 snaps. Similar photographic canes were issued to reporters of the New York Daily News before World War I.

While Dike was busy at her book, prices of most canes doubled or tripled. Her advice to buyers is to use common sense when examining a gadget stick: every accessory should be there for a purpose and fit in carefully. Canes that seem to have no useful function or with devices rattling around in a metal tube may have been put together by adding a gimmick to an ordinary walking stick. Fit, balance and craftsmanship are the clues.

There may still be treasures to find. One example is an ugly drinking cane from France that wine merchants and salesmen used discreetly to soak up drinks on bistro rounds. Once back in the street, they could dispose of the liquid in its hollow stem. So few of these canes have survived that collectors estimate their value at more than \$10,000 today. The price in the 1903 manufacturer's catalog was 23 francs.

"Les Cannnes à Système," distributed by Editions de l'Amateur, Paris or from Catherine Dike, 4 rue de Hesse, 1204 Geneva, 140 Swiss francs (about \$70) including postage. An English edition will appear under the title "Cane Curiosa."

## Lesotho, the Kingdom for a Horse

**G**O'D HELP ME PASS, Lesotho — On remote mountain meadows, Lesotho is trying to overhaul the national mode of transportation — not the train, not the car, but the horse.

Aid workers from Ireland, where horses are also a way of life, have brought in foreign bloodlines to improve the stock of 100,000 horses that is the main means of movement in Lesotho. The country has only 3,500 cars and 2.6 kilometers (1.5 miles) of railroad.

"Local breeding and nutrition are so bad that, without help, they'd have nothing left to ride in 10 to 15 years," says the Irish project manager, Jim Whelan.

Lesotho, with 1.3 million people, is surrounded by South Africa. That country has 2.5 million cars and 23,000 kilometers of railroad, and it worries about losses incurred by its national airline. Lesotho worries about the drought that killed an estimated 10 percent of its horses in a year.

"This is one of the last countries where the

horse is important," Whelan says. "There are only one or two roads that cars can use."

Lesotho's horses are hardy and surefooted, although, strictly speaking, they are ponies — most stand less than 14 hands 2 inches (58 inches or 147 centimeters), at the withers, the height below which breeders classify equines as ponies.

Over the years, Whelan says, the Basotho pony — taking its name from the tribal name of the Lesotho people — has been shrinking. The decline started 80 years ago, when both sides in the Boer War raided tribal herds. The alfalfa that grows there is a potential answer to dietary needs.

A horse is a major investment in Lesotho. A stallion costs about 500 maloti (\$450), six times a laborer's monthly minimum pay, and a riding horse costs 300 maloti.

The project has cost a bit more than \$1 million so far — "value for money," says Whelan. 31, a farmer's son from Tullow who has worked horses in California and the Middle East. "But we are talking about a 20- to 40-year program, if we do it all."

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President Anwar Sadat of Egypt a month before his assassination in October 1981.

The imports joined one Basotho stallion and 100 local mares at stud at Thaba Tseka, in the central mountains. The first foals from the stud are being broken this year.

Anticipating a surge in horse trading, the Irish established a national marketing center 50 kilometers from Maseru, the capital, at God Help Me Pass, where the paved road ends. The alfalfa that grows there is a potential answer to dietary needs.

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## TRAVEL



## Wrapping Up the Blood Pudding

**M**ORTAGNE-AU-PERCHE, France — Thousands of blood puddings later, the annual Foire Internationale au Boudin finished in this town in Normandy, with the winners to be announced in April.

The jury, professional sausage-makers all, first rejected about 400 of the 500 entries — "too dry," "too greasy," "inconsistent," "bland."

The next day, the jurors reassembled to taste the finalists, entries from France, Belgium, West Germany, England, Austria and Luxembourg.

In addition to the traditional shiny black links, there were mosaic fantasies the size of a bludgeon, a blood-pudding spread and even a blood-pudding pie. No white *boudin* — confection of veal and chicken and sometimes pork — made it through the semifinals, although some were on sale at nearby stands.

When the judging was over, exhibitors, judges and just plain friends of the *boudin* adjourned to dinner: lobster and roast lamb, with place of honor given, unsurprisingly, to blood pudding.

## Shopping: Toronto's Main Mall

by Andrew H. Malcolm

**T**ORONTO — At some point everyone in Toronto — resident or tourist — goes there, especially on those wet wintry days. They go to buy shoes, food, books, clothes, souvenirs, eyeglasses and tobacco, to meet friends, to eat lunch by the fountains, to pass through on their way to work, to paw at a three-story commercial cavern that is given primary credit for rebuilding a deteriorating section of downtown — or they go simply to be seen.

The Eaton Center, a mall-maker's dream come true, celebrated its fifth birthday last August. It is a modern, downtown collection of 302 stores, restaurants and shops built under one roof over a three-block area in the heart of Toronto. Designed on the style of Miami's Galleria, the Eaton Center is organized by skylights, a working tribute to what an idea combined with, say, \$265 million can become, a raging commercial success bringing in some \$2 million a month in rents alone. And 74 percent of everyone who walks through the center's doors ends up buying something there, no mean batting average in normal times, let alone the current difficult economic period.

The center appeals both to local shoppers out to buy a kitchen knife, cheap or expensive shoes or a huge hamburger at Mr. Greenjeans and to tourists who might want a Canadian souvenir, from a carved wooden Mountie statue to Bowring's Canadian Crafts (\$16.95) to a large diamond ring (\$5,000) at McGowan's of Scotland.

Bowring's also carries local crafts from Canadian regions — Indian porcupine quill necklaces for under \$10 to carved wooden dolls that are more than \$80, as well as inexpensive pottery from rural Ontario, hand-knit socks and sweaters from Nova Scotia, and Inuit stone carvings (\$50 and up).

Still to come in the Eaton Center is the final construction phase next door — a spacious plaza, two office buildings, a hotel and, nearby, 40 apartment units to modify city planners eager to keep reasonable housing and the humans that go with it in the city's center.

Eaton Center, which has profoundly affected Toronto's downtown, has not been without controversy; few new things avoid it in this old, established city that until recent times had raised gray sinusitis to the level of civic virtue. The critics, primarily other long-established neighborhood merchants, charged that the self-contained center had turned its back on the area, drawing business away from Yonge Street, Toronto's main thoroughfare, much as the city's honeycomb maze of underground malls did nearby.

As one result, city planners now require all new downtown structures to have ground-level retail space opening onto the street. But that argument aside, few people assert that the Eaton Center was not an improvement over the

crumbling, sin-city atmosphere of grainy movie and adult bookshops that presided there previously.

To replace that and in an attempt to compete with more than 200 other malls burgeoning around this city of three million people, Eaton Center was designed to create a sense of colossal scale. Indoor fountains shoot several stories up past different levels of shoppers strolling among live trees in real sunlight and an automatically controlled temperature from 68 to 78 degrees Fahrenheit — 20 to 25.6 Celsius — which is far more moderate than the temperature outdoors.

The center's foundation on the north is the main downtown store of T. Eaton's, a 113-year-old department store chain owned by one of the handful of families that dominate Toronto's history (the Eatons, the Masseys and now the Thompsons). On the south, connected by a second-story closed causeway, is Simpson's department store, another former family-owned chain now run by the Hudson's Bay Company.

In between, served by 2 subway stops, a dozen bus stops, 4 streetcar stops and garages for more than 1,500 vehicles (the downtown airport is a 5-minute ride away) is a commercial collection of establishments conveniently arranged on 3 levels by price — budget on the bottom, medium on the second level and higher-priced on the highest level.

In its 14.5 acres (5.8 hectares) of area and its 2.8 million square feet (260,120 square meters) of leased space, Eaton Center has 40 fast-food outlets and 20 sit-down restaurants. It has 30 shoe stores and 23 jewelry stores. With nearly a quarter-million office workers within a few blocks, there are 9 book and stationery stores, 42 women's wear stores, 3 art galleries and, for those shopping on a long lunch hour, 21 movies in the computer-controlled Cineplex complex of smaller theaters.

Altogether, the 302 stores do more than \$150 million a year in business, attracting an annual crowd equivalent to more than twice the population of Canada, nearly 25 million people.

Traffic studies show that a million customers pass through Eaton Center every week (1.4 million in the two peak periods, August and Christmas). And since the studies also show that 40 percent of the center's business comes from tourists, a variety of additional attractions are offered: fashion shows, orchestras, choral groups, strolling minstrels and tennis and trampoline lessons.

A brochure including an Eaton Center map and shop listings is available by telephoning (416) 979-3300 or writing Eaton Center, Box 511, 220 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5B 2H1. The telephone of the center's information booth is (416) 598-2322.

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## Books by the Barrel

by Brian Cathcart

**H**AY-ON-WYE, Wales — It does not take long to notice something strange in the apparently sleepy village of Hay-on-Wye, tucked away in the borderlands of Wales. The hardware shop, for example, is out of hardware. The cinema has not shown a film in years. And there are no old folks in the old folks' home.

Like all other available space in town, these places are stocked to the rafters with a single commodity: books.

For Hay-on-Wye, population 1,344, is the world capital of the secondhand book trade. It is bursting with about three million volumes, and every week fresh truckloads arrive to keep pace with the demands of the world's dealers, collectors and readers.

The man responsible is Richard Booth, a 43-year-old Englishman with a flair for publicity. In the 1970s Booth was a swagging success, offering a cardigan of books for the price of a pair of socks, declaring the village an independent country with himself as monarch, issuing passports and pulling his "kingdom" out of the European Community.

None of his actions had any effect but, amid worldwide publicity, he turned this village into a tourist center that sells up to a million books a year.

All started, Booth recalls, when he was a bored student at Oxford. "I had this theory about a bookshop," he says. "It seemed to me that people who are interested in something, say the First World War, don't want to waste their time going to a shop with just a handful of books on the subject, they want a roomful I decided that you could offer that if you had a really big operation, bringing in books from all over the world — and bring in buyers."

After leaving college he began to buy up private libraries cheaply, making Hay-on-Wye his base because his parents had settled here.

The old fire station was his first shop, and from the start people were prepared to make the trip to the remote village — it is 50 miles (80 kilometers) from the nearest city, Cardiff — because they found that bigger meant better.

As business boomed, supply had to keep ahead of demand, and trucks began to rumble up the narrow streets of stone cottages, delivering books from the United States and Europe.

The shop expanded to an old tavern, then to a church, then the hardware store, the cinema, the old people's home and eventually even the vaguely sinister Hay-on-Wye Castle.

Recently Booth, admitting he had "overstretched" himself, sold parts of the business, mostly to London dealers. They say they have brought real book-trade expertise to the village, but they think Booth for putting the place on the map.

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## Some Do's and Don'ts in China

by Fox Butterfield

**O**n one of my first trips to a tour group instead of as a foreign correspondent, a pleasant young guide from the China Travel Service greeted us effusively at the railroad station across the border from Hong Kong. The guide's first act was to announce that he had selected a leader from the group who would be responsible for making sure we were on time at meals and excursions and for passing along any of our complaints.

But in a case of mistaken identity, the Chinese picked an 18-year-old high school student traveling with his mother. His name was the same as that of his father, a U.S. diplomat, and the Chinese had evidently calculated that a Foreign Service officer would make a suitable group leader. Unfortunately, the teen-ager didn't like being in China and said so. No matter how many times he tried to resign or we appealed for a change, our guide declined.

"He is your leader, how can you change him?" the guide declared, betraying a Chinese penchant for authority. "You must learn to follow your leader."

Tourism in China has loosened up considerably since that incident in 1978, as Beijing has sought to cash in on Westerners' passion for visiting the long-forbidden "Central Kingdom." Still, a trip to the People's Republic is not like a tour of England, Greece or Mexico. Most visitors must go as members of an organized tour group, and the cultural and political differences form a barrier that can either entice or frustrate a foreigner, or both.

The following is one former resident's guide to some do's and don'ts.

First, a primer on Chinese manners. Where Westerners can be informal, Chinese are formal. Despite more than three decades of Com-

munist, the Chinese still are very much bound by the traditional code of behavior elaborated by the sage Confucius more than 2,000 years ago. These rules, or the *li*, dictate that there should never be a touching of persons. In the old days, a Chinese gentleman shook his own hand, not yours, and many Chinese are still not accustomed to shaking hands. A heavy slap on the back is almost indecent to a Chinese.

Confucian etiquette also calls for a well-mannered person not to lose his temper. If you are unhappy with your hotel room, or your guide cannot arrange a side trip you want, don't appear angry. The first person to show his temper forfeits "face," a profound sensitivity Chinese have about their personal dignity. You will have more influence if you smile, remain calm and explain your problem reasonably — not always an easy path to follow.

At meals, don't worry too much about table manners: Chinese food is meant to be eaten with enjoyment. But be prepared for your host to use his chopsticks delicately to offer you the first morsel from each new dish that arrives at the table. The custom is one of many ways the Chinese have of trying to make a guest feel different.

If alcohol is served, a rice wine or the fiery, clear *maotai*, don't drink by yourself. The Chinese are a group-oriented people. A civilized person always lifts his cup in toast to a fellow guest or waits for another diner to toast him. Your host may well call on you to *gongxi*, bottoms up in English. A man is expected to comply, but a woman can excuse herself and drink from the glass of orange soda that accompanies meals for foreigners.

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panies meals for foreigners.

Women should avoid wearing sexually suggestive clothes: no halter tops or plunging necklines. Chinese women are very modest and button up their blouses up to the collar.

China has not yet advanced into the age of constant air-conditioning or central heating, so if you are visiting in the winter, take your long underwear. Chinese wear several layers of it to make up for the lack of indoor heat. In summertime, men shouldn't worry about wearing suits and ties unless they are going on a business trip. In short, dress comfortably.

Whatever the season, women should take their own cosmetics and tampons, items difficult to buy in China. You might also pack your own soap, since the Chinese variety is rough and lacks skin cream to combat the dry climate of north China. Since Mao Zedong's death, in 1976, China has reopened its beauty parlors and more and more Chinese women have traded in their pigtais for a permanent. But don't expect the styling you're accustomed to at home.

An unfortunate side effect of the opening up of tourism in China is that many foreigners find themselves with colds, the flu or bronchitis after a week's stay. I don't know the medical causes, but it may have something to do with the Chinese habit of spitting in public, the urban pollution or the exhaustion of many tourists who find themselves weakened both by jet lag and the packed schedules prepared by their guides. There is no known way to avoid the hazard, so take your favorite cold remedy and don't be bashful about dropping out of a banquet or Beijing Opera performance if you're tired.

But on the chance of meeting a Chinese you like, you might take along a few inexpensive and easily packed presents. For women, panty hose and lipstick are a treat. The most treasured items in China today are cassette tapes, either blank, because they are hard to buy, or of Western music, preferably classical or folk songs.

But no rock, please. It is frowned on by the government as decadent, and young Chinese find its sound harsh and grating.

You may be disappointed in the shopping. The Chinese have learned how much money foreign tourists have to spend, and prices have gone up exponentially in the last few years. There are still some attractive bargains: silks, the blue and white peasant batik prints, and rubbings from Han and Tang statuary. But beware of antiques. It is illegal to export most items more than about 150 years old, and you can probably do better both in price and quality in Hong Kong for paintings, porcelains and rugs.

Although tours are carefully arranged to show you the best side of China, you are free to wander off for a walk or a jog in the morning, poking down the narrow side streets that give Beijing and other cities their charm. You may even be approached by Chinese students eager to practice their English.

There is no reason to be afraid of such encounters. The Public Security Bureau (the police) does not follow tourists. The control system operates the other way around, watching the Chinese. And the Chinese know the rules — they must get permission first before talking with a foreigner in an extended way. As a result, what is more difficult in China is to form real friendships that go beyond a one-time conversation.

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## Stieglitz, Through a Loving Lens

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**T**he extraordinary perception of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz set him so far ahead of his time that, to many, he might have been a visitor from another planet, bringing with him startling, unheard-of things. Renowned as a pioneer in the development of photography into an accepted art form, Stieglitz, until his death in 1946, helped advance the reputation of a variety of artists — painters and sculptors as experimental in their fields as he was in his.

Now his granddaughter, Sue Davidow Lowe, has produced "Stieglitz, A Memoir/Biography," a large, handsomely illustrated volume published by Farrar, Straus & Giroux in New York.

With love and devotion, Lowe has chronicled the career of Stieglitz, a rebel and loner, humanizing him with anecdotes and setting the background of his long life with exacting detail. She illustrates in her 456-page book the size of his contribution to art, the true measure of his genius.

The life of Alfred Stieglitz spanned eight decades — from his birth in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1864 to his death in New York 37 years ago. His parents, German-Jewish immigrants, married in 1862 and lived in Hoboken. Alfred's father, Edward, was a wool merchant so respected, he used to boast, that when a customer in England addressed an envelope only to "the most honest wool merchant in the world," the letter was delivered to his Manhattan office.

Alfred was born during the Civil War, on New Year's Day, 1864. He spent his childhood in Hoboken and at a summer resort on Lake George in New York, a spot he enjoyed throughout his life. Moody and gay as a boy, he was preoccupied by a love of music and literature. He was, his father realized, ill-suited for the wool business.

In 1871, Edward and Hedwig Werner Stieglitz moved their family from New Jersey to New York. Alfred studied briefly at the City College of New York, then in Germany, where the Stieglitzes and their six children moved in 1881. After schooling in Karlsruhe, Alfred was sent to Berlin for engineering training. He discovered photography instead.

He bought his first camera in 1883; thus this year marks the centenary of his creative beginning.

On his return to New York in 1890, Alfred championed photography as a fine art, recruiting a band of followers. Snapping pictures was the latest fad, but even its ardent participants looked on photography as little more than an amusing pastime.

Photography was at a low level, and the ap-

pearance of the first Kodak in 1888 met Stieglitz's angry disapproval for its poor quality and Steichen's vast success brought him wealth as well as fame.

A lightweight 1892 Kodak won his approval, however. The convenient, mechanically precise camera, capable of producing quality 4-by-5-inch prints, changed his photographic life. He walked around New York, photographing at

distrusted large financial rewards as corrupting and Steichen's vast success brought him wealth as well as fame.

Camera Work broadened its scope to include nonphotographic art in 1907, with sketches by Rodin, Matisse and Toulouse-Lautrec. Critics in the daily press vilified these entries and subscriptions fell by half.

Ever the rebel, Stieglitz's reaction was char-

'Choose your subject, regardless of figures, and carefully study the lines and lighting,' Stieglitz said. 'After determining upon these, watch the passing figures and await the moment in which everything is in balance — that is, satisfies your eye. This means hours of patient waiting.'

will: pictures in blizzards, rain, darkness.

There was more than pressing the button to Stieglitz's technique.

"Choose your subject, regardless of figures, and carefully study the lines and lighting," he said. "After determining upon these, watch the passing figures and await the moment in which everything is in balance — that is, satisfies your eye. This means hours of patient waiting."

My picture 'Fifth Avenue: Winter' is the result of three hours of standing during a fierce snowstorm, Feb. 22, 1893, awaiting the proper moment.

Despite critics' derision of photography as merely mechanical reproduction, Stieglitz persisted.







**BUSINESS BRIEFS****Atari Is Planning to Market Home Telephone Systems**

NEW YORK (AP) — Atari, a division of Warner Communications and the largest U.S. maker of home computers and video games, announced Thursday that it is entering the home-telecommunications market.

The company said it plans to market in early 1984 a line of microprocessor-based systems that would combine home telephones with personal-computing abilities.

Some products are in the preproduction stage, said Peter Wensberg, president of Warner's new Atari division. "Atari plans to become an active marketing partner with the telephone operating companies to distribute the Atari line, which will incorporate features not available in other residential telecommunications products," he said.

He added that some systems will be sold through "traditional consumer electronics channels."

**Braniff to File Liquidation Plan**

DALLAS (UPI) — Braniff Airways will file by April 14 a plan to liquidate most of its assets, said Howard Putman, Braniff's chairman. He also said he would leave the airline as soon as the plan is filed in federal court.

Mr. Putman said Wednesday night that the plan would be filed in bankruptcy court in Fort Worth, Texas.

Financial analysts have said that Braniff creditors could hope for about 10 cents back on each dollar of their loans to the airline. Mr. Putman said that Braniff would continue to operate, but only as a ground-service facility.

**Turkey and IMF Open Loan Talks**

ANKARA (Reuters) — International Monetary Fund and Turkish officials opened talks Thursday on a one-year standby loan to Turkey to replace a three-year \$1.6-billion credit that expires in June, officials said. Informed government sources said Turkey was seeking \$300 million to \$400 million under the new credit, which they said was agreed to in principle by the IMF during a visit to Washington last month by Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaooglu.

The standby loan would only be drawn from there were serious problems in the Turkish balance of payments, the officials said.

**Indonesia Signs \$1-Billion Loan**

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Indonesia said it signed a \$1-billion, eight-year, two-tranche loan through lead manager Morgan Guaranty.

It said Wednesday that the first tranche carries interest at 0.5 point over the three- or six-month London interbank offered rate. The second is priced at 0.2 point above the U.S. prime rate or the 90-day secondary certificate of deposit rate, whichever is higher.

Each tranche is for \$500 million and the whole loan has a grace period of five years, Indonesia said.

**Security Pacific to Buy Brokers**

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Security Pacific, which has steadily raised its stake in nonbanking financial services, plans to acquire two independent brokers of municipal and corporate bonds.

Security Pacific said Wednesday that it plans to buy the municipal-bond brokerage firm of Clifford Drake and the corporate-bond brokerage of Chadelaine & Co. Corporate Securities. Terms of the transactions were not disclosed. Approval by the Comptroller of the Currency is required.

A year ago Security Pacific became the first bank to acquire a broker of U.S. government securities and was among the first bank-holding companies to acquire a retail discount brokerage service.

**Company Notes**

Japan Air Lines said it ordered two 747-300 aircraft with stretched upperdecks from Boeing with a total cost of \$199 million.

Pemper Automobile of Nigeria said it closed its car plant in the northern city of Kaduna on Tuesday and sent home nearly 5,000 workers because of a severe shortage of raw materials.

**U.S. Retailers Find Salespeople Big Problem**

(Continued from Page 11)

"the decline in service," said Alice Bird McCord, vice president for personnel of the National Retail Merchants Association in New York. "Part of the problem is the drastic change in the makeup of store staffs."

Miss McCord said that in 1947 about 6.5 million people were employed in retailing. By 1980, the figure had risen to about 15 million and estimates for 1983 are for about 16 million — which would make it the largest part of the nation's work force — she said.

"The industry could not have grown to that extent without resorting to many part-timers and to young people," Miss McCord said.

In 1960, 30 percent of retail employees were 25 years old or younger. But by 1970 it had grown to 50 percent and is running about 60 percent today. Only about one-third of all retail employees work year-round, Miss McCord said.

"The combination of so many young employees and part-timers has created a very transient, younger store population and a higher turnover," she added.

Retailers know that a reputation for good service is becoming more and more important.

"If people can buy the same merchandise in a number of stores, as they can, it stands to reason that service must be the single ingredient that will create loyal customers — and we are taking steps to accomplish that," said Michael Gould, chairman and chief executive officer of J.W. Robinson, a department-store chain based in Los Angeles.

Filene's, a Boston fashion store chain, is attempting to strengthen selling supervision as a more practical alternative to adding many more salespeople, according to Michael Babcock, Filene's president. Speaking in January before a convention of the National Retail Merchants Association in New York, he said, "It would not be feasible for retailers to put back into payroll costs the millions of dollars it would take to restore the diminished

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**Sony Says Income Off 72%**

Reuters

TOKYO — Sony's consolidated net income plummeted almost 72 percent, and operating profit slumped 57 percent in the first quarter, which ended Jan. 31, the company reported Thursday.

Sotaro Sano, general manager of Sony's executive office, said, however, that the company's profit decline had bottomed out in the first quarter and that a recovery was now expected. He said the recovery should be particularly strong in the second half as the U.S. economy improves and new products are introduced.

The company reported consolidated net income in the first quarter at 5.98 billion yen (\$25.23 million), down from 20.91 billion a year earlier, on sales of 272.68 billion yen, down only slightly from 272.99 billion. Operating profit was 18.47 billion yen, down from 43.03 billion.

Sony attributed the sharp fall in net income to reduced retail prices amid intense competition, higher promotion and research and development costs and increased depreciation charges from recent capital expansion.

The company said that, although the world economic situation is expected to improve in the second half, conditions are expected to remain difficult in the near term.

Mr. Sano declined to forecast any results for the second quarter.

He said in the first quarter the company devoted most of its efforts to improving its financial position by reducing inventories and short-term debt.

He said inventories in the quarter were reduced to 304 billion yen from 360 billion at the end of the fourth quarter last year, and were equal to 3.3 months of sales, compared with 3.8 months last year.

Most private economists had forecasted that Japan's economy had been weak for years. The institutions "went right for the power center, right for the neck," one analyst said.

Mr. Sano said that price competition and efforts to reduce inventories in the first quarter lifted the cost of sales ratio to 70.5 percent from 62 percent in the previous quarter.

He said these factors would be reflected in a double-digit percentage fall in parent-company sales and profits for the first half. In the first half of 1982 parent company net income was 24.26 billion yen on sales of 446.19 billion.

In the first quarter, overseas sales, which account for 70.9 percent of the total, fell 2.6 percent and domestic sales rose 6.4 percent.

Both for the fourth quarter and the year, consumer spending was the Japanese economy's main

**Rank Changes Management At Behest of Major Investors**

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rank Organisation announced Thursday the details of a quiet management shake-up arranged by institutional investors.

Institutional investors dissatisfied with Rank's profits had been expected to force top management changes at the conglomerate.

Russell Evans, 60, chairman of the sluggish office-equipment, leisure and property conglomerate, said he gradually will yield responsibility for overall management to an executive vice chairman to be recruited from outside Rank.

The company also announced at the annual meeting the retirement of Sir John Davis, 76, who was chairman from 1962 to 1977 and has since been president, and of Harry Smith, 66, named deputy chairman last year after five years as chairman. In addition, Rank said it will lower the age of mandatory retirement for directors to 70 from 73, a move that will allow new executives to weed out some members of the 18-man board.

One analyst said Sir John should be credited with having turned Rank around and formed a profitable link with Xerox in the 1950s, when Xerox was copier's copier.

The problems came later when Rank made what many analysts consider poor investments with the proceeds from Rank Xerox, owned

Making a statement on behalf of nine institutions controlling 25 percent of Rank's shares, Jim Findlay, investment manager for Prudential Assurance, called the changes "a positive sign of the board's determination to obtain a better return."

Some shareholders were reserving their judgment, though. One holder, Peter M. Longmore, drew applause when he urged the removal of more "deadwood" from the board. Rank shares, meanwhile, declined 6 pence, to 144 pence, Thursday in a generally weak share market.

The retirement of Sir John was "the one bit of blood that the institutions insisted upon," another analyst said. Though no longer a director, Sir John retained considerable influence in the company, analysts say. Mr. Evans, the current chairman, was company secretary when Sir John was chairman.

One analyst said Sir John should be credited with having turned Rank around and formed a profitable link with Xerox in the 1950s, when Xerox was copier's copier.

As aside, the one analyst said Rank shares are a good buy. "The turnaround potential in Rank is very substantial under better management," said Jack Summerscales, an analyst at de Zoete & Bevan.

Aside from Prudential, the institutional group was made up of British Rail Pension Fund, Robert Fleming & Co., Guardian Royal Exchange, Legal & General, National Coal Board, Norwich Union, Post Office Pension Fund and Saville and Prosper.

1

percent

by Xerox

and 49

percent

by Rank.

"Everything they put their hand to seems to be a disaster," one shareholder grumbled at the meeting.

The latest blow came in January,

when Rank announced that pretax profit fell 40 percent to \$61.5 million in the year ended Oct. 31, while revenue rose 9 percent to \$675.2 million. The company cut its dividend to 8 cents a share from 10.8 cents.

Adding to investors' worries, the contribution to profit from Rank Xerox last year fell to £57 million, a seven-year low, and Rank said that immediate prospects for the office-equipment unit are not bright. Excluding Rank Xerox, Rank Organisation had a return of just 7 percent on capital last year.

Nonetheless, some analysts say

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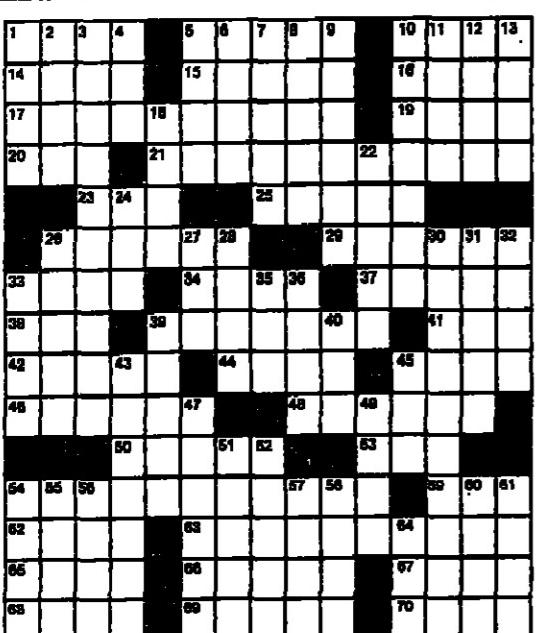
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## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- 1 Axis prime minister
- 5 " " of Balen": Swinburne
- 10 Joined the chorus
- 14 Wellaway!
- 15 Sweet wine
- 16 " " Pizza
- 17 Of Eric Huron, etc.
- 19 Unaccompanied
- 20 Autograph
- 21 Charlton
- 22 Skitish
- 23 Shufu city
- 24 Arguing
- 29 Quarreled at length
- 33 Genesis
- 34 Prompted
- 37 Go off course
- 38 Inlet
- 39 — and between
- 41 Mad. or Lex.
- 42 Gamal Abdel's successor
- 44 Trucker's rig
- 45 Bedazzled
- 46 " " himself
- 48 Overage
- 50 " " is man" or an angel?"
- 53 Disraeli
- 53 P.M. time

**DOWN**

- 54 Thermometer contents
- 55 Greek letter
- 56 The Middle's inst.
- 63 Prussia
- 65 Moslem
- 66 Leader
- 67 Anthony and Clarissa
- 68 Lindbergh
- 69 Famed newsman
- 70 "Vissi" — Puccini aria
- 71 Quiche base
- 72 Edge
- 73 Woman's suffrage Amendment no.
- 74 Desert of Chile
- 75 Doughboys
- 76 Crooked
- 77 Tumbler
- 78 Terre
- 79 Ma Bell's domain
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